

Handwritten note: 12/1/1977

Thursday August 25 1977
60.091
Price fifteen pence

THE TIMES

Public spending
and the
'closed shop', p 12

Call to take back staff at Grunwick expected

A report of Lord Justice Scarman's court of inquiry into the Grunwick dispute, due to be published today, is likely to recommend that the company's workers who were dismissed for striking should be reinstated and that a union, specified by name, should be recognized by the company in its factory in north-west London.

Report is likely to uphold union rights

Robert Parker
Lord Justice Scarman's court of inquiry into the Grunwick dispute is almost certain to recommend the reinstatement of workers who were dismissed for striking and the recognition of a trade union in the company's film-making factory in north-west London.
The report of the inquiry, which is being published today, is said to criticize the company and the union involved in the dispute, the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff.
The company is criticized for that prolonged the dispute in such a way as to lead to disorder. Apex is criticized for organizing mass pickets and for the consequent violence that the union has known was involved.
The report is also said to mean that workers who are reinstated should receive back pay from the date of their dismissal. The matter is suggested, the recognition of a union, but does not mention by name. It says the union would benefit the company and the employees.
The report is said to be by a member of the union and has a case against the company. It adds that it is well known that the law is on the side of the union, which comes just after the first working out on August 20 last year, will be a severe blow for Grunwick and Mr George Ward, its managing director. They have consistently maintained that the total of about 150 workers who have been dismissed since August last year were dismissed lawfully for breaking their contracts.
It will also come as a personal triumph for the workers, who between them have formed a picket line outside the factory every working day since the dispute began.
The question now is what response the company will make. It has reserved its position on the Scarman inquiry, and has made clear that it would not accept recommendations of the kind the report is said to make.
If that proves to be the case mass picketing by unions to force the company to accept the recommendations seems probable.
It also became clear yesterday that the Union of Post Office Workers will not support any industrial action that may be taken by its members who try to back Grunwick. The union is worried that recent legal rulings made after some Post Office sorters had been dismissed would leave it without the right to strike in the event of any future dispute between the union and the Post Office. The union is seeking clarification of the position, and fully accepts that blacking of mail is an industrial action, but it is illegal, it says. The report will be published this afternoon and Mr Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, will be meeting Apex at 4 pm.



Mr Bryan Allen in his pedal-powered aircraft. His success on Tuesday over a measured course at Shafter, California, may win him £50,000 for the first man-powered flight. Diary, page 12.

Prospect of a bumper harvest fades as rain halts combines

Prospects of a bumper grain harvest receded further yesterday as widespread rain stopped combine harvesters. The West Country had the worst of the rain yesterday, and a farmer said: "We are getting the sort of downpour they had in the South-east last week."
In Devon and Cornwall, where the cornfields had been beginning to dry out, they were soaked again yesterday. Many combines had been out on Tuesday trying to make up for lost time. "They were getting the corn in almost irrespective of the quality of the grain," the National Farmers' Union said. "Some of the grain will take a lot of drying out. But farmers are so far behind they must take every possible opportunity." Yesterday the combines were at a complete standstill again.
"Farmers desperately need now a good, long spell of dry weather and sunshine. In the West Country the harvest is at least a month behind normal, and as the days get shorter it makes harvesting more difficult and expensive."
Ears of corn have been sprouting over a large area, particularly of Gloucestershire and Wiltshire. Sprouted corn is of no use for malting or for milling for bread and is fit only for animal feed.
In East Anglia, where about seven tenths of the country's corn is grown, harvesting has hardly started yet, apart from winter barley, and is about three weeks behind normal.
Heavy rain last weekend soaked the cornfields, and no combine harvesting was possible in Tuesday's sunshine, but it did help to dry the fields and a few combines were out early yesterday.
The NFU said: "It is a very serious situation here. Apart from winter barley, a lot of farmers have done nothing yet. Unless we get a fine, dry spell quite quickly the situation will be really serious."
After a preliminary country-wide survey of regional based agriculturalists, the United Kingdom Agricultural Supply Trade Association has found that many areas where the harvest would normally be nearing completion are this year no more than 10 to 20 per cent under way.
In the North of Scotland, where the weather has been better, the harvest is still 10 to 14 days away.

Bark disease killing thousands of beeches

By a Staff Reporter
Thousands of beech trees will have to be felled because of bark disease, the National Trust announced yesterday.
Mr John Workman, a forestry adviser to the trust, said there would be a great thinning out, especially in sandy, chalky and limestone areas. Already thousands of trees were dying in the Chalklands, the Cotswolds and on the chalk downs.
The disease does not pose such a threat as Dutch elm disease, which was new, but we are very sad that so many trees will disappear," he said.
Beech bark disease was spreading because many trees were unhealthy after last summer's drought, which had been flanked by two summers when the weather had been harsh on beeches. This July had been as dry as July last year in some places. Some trees had probably died last year, although the effects were only now beginning to show.
Beech bark disease is a serious fungal disease spread by aphids. It is identified by a black weeping of the bark and yellowing of the leaves at the crown of the tree.
Mr Ian Robertson, an assistant agent with the trust, said Cambridgeshire was badly affected and the disease appeared to be right across Salisbury Plain. It has swept through woods on the hillsides above Dorchester.
Landscape damage: Loss of trees because of last summer's drought has caused irreparable damage to some landscapes, according to the Timber Growers' Organization.
It says the chief sufferer has been the beech and some of the West Country estate 570 mature trees have died. Oaks have generally escaped because they are deep-rooted.
Among conifers, larches from eight to 35 years old have been particularly badly affected in the south-west.

Lucas shop stewards threaten to 'black' imported car parts as strikers reject improved offer

By Clifford Webb
A mass meeting of Lucas tool-room workers yesterday voted overwhelmingly to continue their seven-week official strike which is threatening to cripple the motor industry.
Strike leaders also warned the Lucas management that unless it comes up with a substantial improvement on its latest pay offer before the tool-makers' shop stewards' committee meets next Wednesday they will take steps to "black" the large number of electrical components now being imported to keep car plants working.
Mr Michael Towey, chairman of the stewards' committee, told a press conference that it had already made preliminary contact with union colleagues in many other fields and discussed the question of "blacking" these supplies.
The toolmakers rejected an offer of a £3-a-week increase in bonus payments plus £100 a head for bonus losses during the weeks preceding the strike when they were working to rule. They are demanding at least £5 a week.
Both Lucas and its motor industry customers have refused to indicate the sources of alternative supplies which are off-setting part of the shortage as deliveries of Lucas starter motors, alternators, lamps and ignition equipment run out.
Leyland Cars, the biggest United Kingdom user of Lucas components, has halted production of three cars—the Princess, MG and Spitfire—but so far has paid off only 3,500 of its 100,000 manual workers.
Company executives say that they are maintaining up to 70 per cent of normal production schedules. In previous Lucas stoppages the company has been brought to a near standstill in less than a month. Leyland insists that the new factor enabling it to keep going is a radical change in stocking policy.
Some months ago it identified a number of key supplies, including Lucas, which have in the past caused major disruption through strikes in their factories and stocks of these parts were built up to give at least 30 days' coverage.
Leyland admits that this stockpile by itself would have been inadequate without essential deliveries from Lucas plants in South Africa, its own parts warehouses in Spain, Australia and Italy and an undisclosed number of components made in Japan and South America.
"Blacking" at once, while in theory possible through international trade union channels, has in the past proved almost impossible. The more promising target for Lucas shop stewards would seem to be the car plants themselves.
However, last night the indications were that, with the exception of Leyland's own militant toolmakers, the Lucas men will receive little response. Most assembly line workers belong to the Transport and General Workers' Union and not the toolmakers' Union, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.
A Lucas spokesman said last night that the company had created 2,000 new jobs during the year through new business won mainly against fierce competition overseas. But there was excessive capacity throughout the world in the supply of electrical components and if Lucas lost its reputation as a reliable supplier much of its business would go to foreign competitors.

Union wants resumed talks on air strike

By Tim Jones
Labour Reporter.
Leaders of the assistant air traffic controllers whose proposed strike threatens to make British airports idle from midnight tonight were hoping last night to resume their talks with Mr. Booth, Secretary of State for Employment.
Earlier, Mr. Booth had been in contact with Mr. Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, to discuss the strike action, which has brought about the first open fight by the Government to maintain a strict pay policy in the public sector.
After yesterday's meeting of the TUC General Council Mr. Murray said he was hopeful that the final solution would be found. The dispute threatens the holiday plans of thousands of people.
He had been in touch with the Civil Aviation Authority and the assistants' union, the Civil and Public Services Association, in an effort to ease the situation.
The TUC has indicated that it supports the union's contention that the increased payments it is seeking for the 850 assistants were negotiated in the phase one pay policy, because operative and is therefore negotiable.
Last night's meeting was being held after both parties had reflected on points raised at a similar meeting on Tuesday night. That broke down and the progress was made to Mr. Kenneth Thomas, the union's general secretary, said afterwards that no point had been conceded by either side.
Department of Employment officials maintain that the principle of a 12-month pause between wage settlements.
In April the assistants received a phase two settlement and are now claiming that with the end of wage restraint they

Travellers face a French dispute

A 10-day work-to-rule from tomorrow by French air traffic controllers seems certain to add to the difficulties facing weekend air travellers to France and Spain. They are protesting against the French Government's refusal to negotiate on better working conditions.
One airline said yesterday: "We can re-route to Spain flights that normally cross France, in some cases, as we did when the French had a go slow some time ago. But with the existing conditions and the importance of taking a flight 'slot' when it comes up from the United Kingdom, it can only make things more complicated."
Spanish-bound flights may fly out over the Atlantic to avoid French airspace but that would make flights longer and increase fuel costs. The other alternatives are to travel through Belgian or Dutch controlled airspace.
The Spanish air traffic controllers are still working. Long delays: British Airways' Spanish service will be protected if the holiday air strike in Britain goes ahead the airlines said in Madrid yesterday (our Madrid correspondent writes).
But it acknowledged that there would be long delays, probably from one to six hours on flights to and from Spain.

White House plays down Ulster peace plan

August 24.—The Department has consulted the British and Irish governments. Mr Powell said there was nothing unusual about the State Department's consulting other governments on possible United States action without the President's knowledge, as long as no presidential initiative was involved.
The department's moves became known to Mr Carter after Mr Powell had been asked yesterday and today about reports that the two governments had been given drafts of a speech the President is purported to have planned to make in the next few days.
After talking to the President this morning, Mr Powell said: "There is absolutely nothing of any kind. There is no speech. There is no initiative. No draft speeches have gone to London or Dublin. The President is aware of no American initiatives in this area."
At the briefing later in the day Mr Powell said he stood by his remarks, but added: "However, I later determined that, at the request of some members of Congress, the State Department has explored with the governments of Britain and Ireland the question of what, if anything, this government might do of a very limited nature, that might be helpful in supporting our long-held position: hoping for an end to violence in Northern Ireland."
Asked about published suggestions that a likely Washington initiative would be to encourage American investment in Northern Ireland to reduce unemployment and poverty, Mr Powell repeated that no presidential initiative was planned.
A State Department official has been one reason for the confusion. Mr Callaghan and Mr Lynch, the new Irish Prime Minister, are not due to have their first official meeting until the end of September.

United States policy of non-involvement was the correct policy and that the Government should be helpful. Reuter.
Belfast view: Despite the strong denials from Washington that Mr Carter is to make a speech on Northern Ireland, reliable Irish and British government sources insist that its contents had been known for some days (Christopher Walker writes from Belfast).
Luck of any text did not prevent politicians in Belfast from responding coolly to suggestions that the President would link support for power-sharing with pledges of United States investment.

Carter says Pretoria move on apartheid

Aug 24.—In a message to the United Nations conference on apartheid meeting in Johannesburg, Mr Carter has said that the "discriminatory" policy of apartheid is a goal his Administration intended to pursue.
"My firm conviction is that Africa must embark on the progressive transformation of its society to one that accords full and equitable participation in the political process to all its people," he said.
"If there continues to be no significant movement to begin such fundamental change, then this will operate to the detriment of the constructive relationship we have sought to maintain with South Africa."
—Agence France-Presse.

Tamils escorted to safety in exodus of fear

Colombo, Aug 24.—An estimated 25,000 Tamils were being evacuated at their own request to their traditional home areas of Sri Lanka tonight in what a leader of the minority community called an "exodus of fear". The evacuation follows the deaths of at least 54 people in waves of communal violence involving the Sinhalese majority.
Troops were deployed in strength in likely trouble spots and the authorities clamped a curfew over the entire island for the fifth successive night.
Special Air Ceylon flights were operating and three ships were being made ready in Colombo harbour. The Cabinet today blamed the racial strife on a political conspiracy and the Army commander said the violence would be under control within 48 hours.—Reuter.

S African plan to exclude 'freak candidates'

From Eric Mariden
Johannesburg, Aug 24
South Africa is planning to revise its election laws to eliminate "freak candidates" who were nominated but had no intention of seriously contesting seats. Disclosing this at the Cape National Party congress today, Dr Connie Mulder, the Information Minister, commented: "South Africa do well without them."
Dr Mulder was replying to criticism by delegates of the "waste of money" on nominations of candidates with little chance. One critic said that a candidate of the right-wing Herstigte (reform) National Party who had opposed Mr R. F. Botha, the Foreign Minister, in a by-election, had "wasted the minister's time".
Another complained that more than 516,000 had been spent on elections by the 70 candidates had lost their deposits.
The Minister said legislation would be introduced in Parliament next year dealing with requirements for election candidates. A select committee on electoral laws which had published its report had studied the West German system, under which independents and candidates of parties with no parliamentary representation had to collect the signatures of 5 per cent of voters.
The National Party has 123 of the 171 seats in the present all-white Parliament, but under proposed reforms the Indian and Coloured councils are to be upgraded to parliamentary status.

on seeking \$5 minimum wage

A conference of the General Municipal Workers' Union, led by a million local authority workers, decided to press for a minimum wage of \$5.
The aim is a £35 minimum which would represent a 30 per cent increase for employees in the grades. The GMWU plans to make the claim with other unions.

French plan for arms limitation

The French Government has decided to propose an overall plan for international arms limitation and will appoint its own disarmament policy coordinator.

Windscale warning

Lack of a government decision on whether to have a separate inquiry on the new generation of the fast-breeder reactors might irreparably damage the present inquiry at Windscale into proposals for oxide reprocessing, counsel for Friends of the Earth said.

New York mayor

Mr Abraham Beame, New York's mayor, has caught up with Mrs Bella Abzug, the flamboyant former congresswoman, to tie for lead place in a newspaper poll testing support for the seven candidates in the Democratic primary for New York's mayoralty.

Mr Humphreys is freed from jail

Mr James Humphreys, former dealer in pornographic books whose evidence earlier this year helped to convict several senior officers at Scotland Yard from prison after the exercise of the royal prerogative. He was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in 1974 for wounding.

Somalis tour Gulf

Delegations from Somalia in Oman, Abu Dhabi and Iraq are seeking support from the three Gulf States for its backing of rebel forces in the Ogaden desert of Ethiopia. Official journeys to Qatar and Bahrain are also planned.

Football results

Aston Villa 1, Manchester City 4;	7, 22 Science 14
Chelsea 2, Birmingham City 0; Derby	13, 18 Sport 8-10
County 0, Ipswich Town 0; Leeds	23 TV & Radio 23
United 2, West Bromwich Albion 2;	24 Theatre, etc 14, 15
Leicester City 1, West Ham United 0;	25 Unclassified 14, 15
Manchester City 1, Middlesbrough 1;	26 Unlabeled 14, 15
1, Norwich City 1, Middlesbrough 1;	27 Unclassified 14, 15
Blackburn Rovers 0, Tottenham Hot-	28 Unclassified 14, 15
spur 0; Stoke City 1, Southampton 0;	29 Unclassified 14, 15
Lincoln City 2, Walsall 2; Aldershot	30 Unclassified 14, 15
2, Stockport County 1; Cardiff City	31 Unclassified 14, 15
United 1; Airdrieonians 1;	32 Unclassified 14, 15
0, Aberdeen 2; Dundee 1, Mother-	33 Unclassified 14, 15
0; East Fife 0, Clydebank 1; Queen	34 Unclassified 14, 15
of the South 0, Hibernian 0; Stran-	35 Unclassified 14, 15
raer 3, Alloa Athletic 0; Rangers 3,	36 Unclassified 14, 15
St Johnstone 1.	37 Unclassified 14, 15

Young doctors: The B.M.A. has launched a guide to contracts and terms of service for junior hospital doctors.



WHERE IN THE WORLD WILL YOU FIND STANDARD CHARTERED?

Do you ever ask your bank where its overseas branches are? Or, are they in the countries where you want to do business?

Ask Standard Chartered the same question. It's Hong Kong you're interested in, we're the only United Kingdom bank with a branch network — 73 branches. We have 2,000 staff committed to serving your business here, and across the world we have 1,500 Group branches and offices to offer you in 60 countries.

Wherever you have overseas business, you need a bank that's really part of the local scene. Ask Keith Skinner on 01-623 7500 to prove that point for you today and also ask about Standard Chartered's international merchant banking capabilities.

Standard Chartered Bank Limited

helps you throughout the world

HOME NEWS

Lack of inquiry on new reactor 'damages conservationist case'

From a Special Correspondent Whitehaven

If the Government does not announce a study of the development of the United Kingdom's first commercial fast-breeder reactor the inquiry into British Nuclear Fuels' proposals for oxide reprocessing at Windscale, Cumbria, may be irreparably damaged. Mr. Raymond Eard, QC, for Friends of the Earth, said at the Windscale inquiry yesterday.

He said that a week ago Mr. Justice Parker, the inquiry inspector, had instructed the Department of the Environment to say whether there was to be some form of inquiry into the commercial fast reactor 1 (CFR1), which cannot be operated from the Windscale proposals.

That followed the inability of an under-secretary at the department to answer the question at the inquiry. The CFR1 is a new generation of reactor using plutonium as fuel.

Mr. Justice Parker said at the time that he had thought there was to be an inquiry. He had not permitted speakers to touch on the subject as he thought that their comments would be more appropriate to the CFR1 inquiry.

Mr. Kidwell told the inspector yesterday if there was to be no such inquiry all the witnesses would have to be recalled and Friends of the Earth would have to put a new and different case. "Of course, that cannot be done, and if there is not to be an inquiry then the position becomes irreparable."

He made his remarks during his opening statement on Friends of the Earth's case, which is that no reprocessing of oxide fuel is necessary, and that any decision should be deferred for at least 10 years.

Mr. Walter Patterson, the organization's principal witness, "has been energy specialist since 1972. With civil nuclear policy and programmes a turmoil across the world, the present application represents

a step that appears, at the very least, disastrously premature.

"If the decision to build the proposed plant is deferred for 10 years, no crucial United Kingdom opportunities will be lost and nothing irreversible will be done."

Mr. Patterson said a national programme of thermal insulation of building and similar conservation measures, would ensure that in 10 years the United Kingdom's energy position would be at least as satisfactory as it was today.

Mr. Kidwell, referring to the financial cost of the proposed plant, said that at the final count hundreds of millions of pounds might be lost to the British taxpayer.

The building of the plant might worsen rather than improve the energy local employment, because of the disparity between skills available and those required. "A fraction of the money being spent on the plant, injected sensibly into this area, could achieve much better results," Mr. Kidwell said.

On whether Friends of the Earth would welcome large quantities of spent fuel in this country from reprocessing, he said the chief bomb-potential of the fuel would be that it would be a great deal more tolerable than the risks of reprocessing.

Although he did not advocate such a step, he said it needed serious consideration. "Even if Britain did become a great deal more tolerable than the risks of reprocessing," Mr. Kidwell called that an act of hypocrisy.

France had not signed the non-proliferation treaty while at the same time planning to make money out of reprocessing, but Mr. Kidwell called that an act of hypocrisy.

Mr. Walter Patterson, the organization's principal witness, "has been energy specialist since 1972. With civil nuclear policy and programmes a turmoil across the world, the present application represents

Last-minute work by composer on a Mass

By Kenneth Loveland

Although the work is complete and the chorus has been rehearsing it for several months, only part of the orchestration is finished for a Mass that the Three Choirs Festival commissioned from Mr. Malcolm Williamson, Master of the Queen's Music, to celebrate its 250th anniversary at Gloucester Cathedral tonight.

It has been arriving in statements. Some pages were expected to reach Gloucester by train yesterday. More are expected this morning.

There will be a rehearsal in the cathedral this morning and another in the afternoon. Mr. John Searns, the festival's conductor, told me.

"Owing to the intense pressure under which Mr. Williamson has been working as Master of the Queen's Music in this jubilee year he has been unable to get down to the completion of the orchestration but he is working on it and will continue to do so," he said.

"In case we cannot go ahead we have put into rehearsal certain contingency plans. But we hope that it is possible the composer will agree to our performing as much as is finished."

The work, *Mass of Christ the King*, was commissioned by the Three Choirs Festival in association with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra with funds from the Johnson-Wax Foundation to celebrate the Queen's silver jubilee as well as the festival's anniversary.

The foundation gave £3,500 as a commissioning fee. In March this year Mr. Williamson was critical of the Arts Council for refusing to give him a £5,000 commissioning fee.

Union promises to hold election

The Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians has dropped its opposition to plans by Mr. Thomas Graves, a union official, to seek election to the union's executive council, a High Court judge was told yesterday.

Mr. Graves, a national organizer, was granted an injunction last Friday stopping the union postponing the election.

Legislation to recover the cost of vandalism and to hold parents responsible for the actions of their children was discussed by Strathclyde regional councillors in Glasgow yesterday. They called for the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities to seek a change in the law and to mount a national campaign against vandalism.

Councillor Charles Gray (Labour), vice-chairman of the council, told a meeting of the building and property committee that: "The bloody Prime

Minister should go on television to tell the story." It seemed that people would not pay attention "unless they get this kind of presentation of the facts."

The Government must look at legislation on vandalism. "If we cannot get restitution from the parents of vandalizing children under the present law then the law must be altered," Mr. Gray said.

Councillor Charles Gray (Labour), vice-chairman of the council, told a meeting of the building and property committee that: "The bloody Prime

Minister should go on television to tell the story." It seemed that people would not pay attention "unless they get this kind of presentation of the facts."

The Government must look at legislation on vandalism. "If we cannot get restitution from the parents of vandalizing children under the present law then the law must be altered," Mr. Gray said.

Councillor Charles Gray (Labour), vice-chairman of the council, told a meeting of the building and property committee that: "The bloody Prime

Minister should go on television to tell the story." It seemed that people would not pay attention "unless they get this kind of presentation of the facts."

The Government must look at legislation on vandalism. "If we cannot get restitution from the parents of vandalizing children under the present law then the law must be altered," Mr. Gray said.

Councillor Charles Gray (Labour), vice-chairman of the council, told a meeting of the building and property committee that: "The bloody Prime

Minister should go on television to tell the story." It seemed that people would not pay attention "unless they get this kind of presentation of the facts."

The Government must look at legislation on vandalism. "If we cannot get restitution from the parents of vandalizing children under the present law then the law must be altered," Mr. Gray said.

Councillor Charles Gray (Labour), vice-chairman of the council, told a meeting of the building and property committee that: "The bloody Prime

Minister should go on television to tell the story." It seemed that people would not pay attention "unless they get this kind of presentation of the facts."

The Government must look at legislation on vandalism. "If we cannot get restitution from the parents of vandalizing children under the present law then the law must be altered," Mr. Gray said.

Councillor Charles Gray (Labour), vice-chairman of the council, told a meeting of the building and property committee that: "The bloody Prime

Minister should go on television to tell the story." It seemed that people would not pay attention "unless they get this kind of presentation of the facts."

The Government must look at legislation on vandalism. "If we cannot get restitution from the parents of vandalizing children under the present law then the law must be altered," Mr. Gray said.

Councillor Charles Gray (Labour), vice-chairman of the council, told a meeting of the building and property committee that: "The bloody Prime

Minister should go on television to tell the story." It seemed that people would not pay attention "unless they get this kind of presentation of the facts."

The Government must look at legislation on vandalism. "If we cannot get restitution from the parents of vandalizing children under the present law then the law must be altered," Mr. Gray said.

Councillor Charles Gray (Labour), vice-chairman of the council, told a meeting of the building and property committee that: "The bloody Prime

Minister should go on television to tell the story." It seemed that people would not pay attention "unless they get this kind of presentation of the facts."

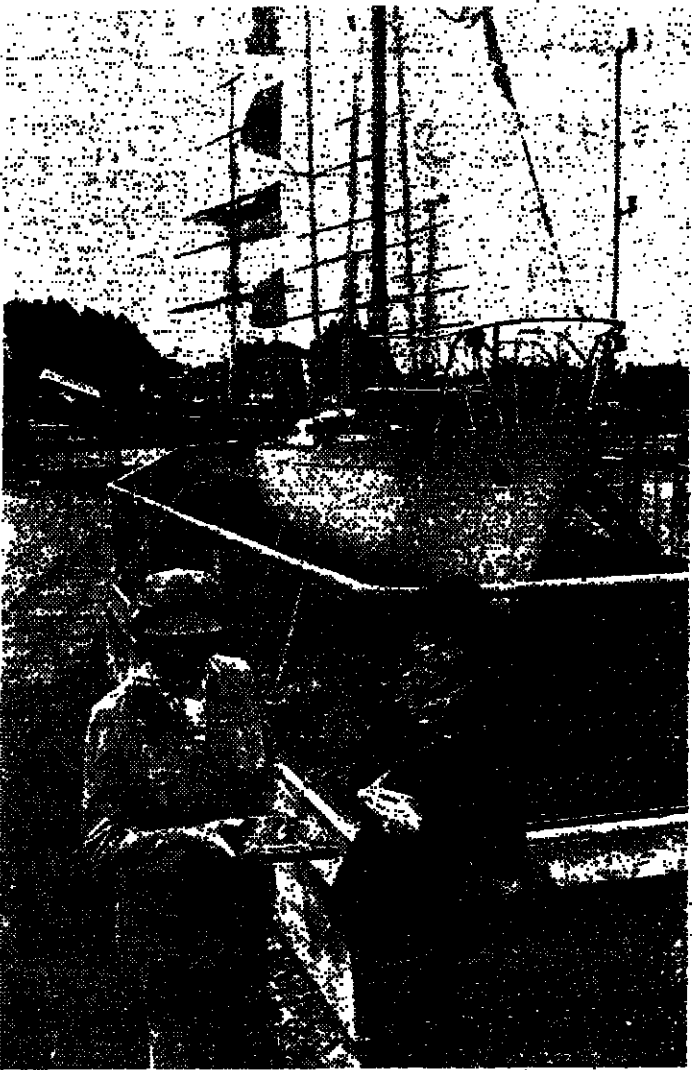
The Government must look at legislation on vandalism. "If we cannot get restitution from the parents of vandalizing children under the present law then the law must be altered," Mr. Gray said.

Councillor Charles Gray (Labour), vice-chairman of the council, told a meeting of the building and property committee that: "The bloody Prime

Minister should go on television to tell the story." It seemed that people would not pay attention "unless they get this kind of presentation of the facts."

The Government must look at legislation on vandalism. "If we cannot get restitution from the parents of vandalizing children under the present law then the law must be altered," Mr. Gray said.

Councillor Charles Gray (Labour), vice-chairman of the council, told a meeting of the building and property committee that: "The bloody Prime



Mrs Dorothy Jenkins, the millionth visitor to Gipsy Moth IV, in which Sir Francis Chichester sailed single-handed round the world, receiving a copy of his book from his widow (left) at Greenwich yesterday.

Civil owner for 10 RAF Belfasts

By Henry Stanhope

Defence Correspondent
Eurostat, a London-based holding company, has bought three of the 10 Belfast RAF transport aircraft that were put up for sale as a result of the 1975 Defence Review.

A company official said last night that it had also agreed to buy the remaining seven aircraft. The purchase should be completed within a week or two.

The 100-ton turboprop Belfasts have changed hands for about £1m each. Eurostat has not disclosed the name of the operating company, which will use them for bulky cargo. The

first three have already been converted for civil use. A Manston airfield, Kent, is expected to be the Belfast's headquarters during their second career, with spares and engineering support based there.

Several former RAF crews, also victims of the defence cuts, are being recruited to operate the aircraft.

In their service days the Belfasts were the largest transport aircraft in any European NATO air force. Their capacity of 40 tons in 11,000 cubic feet makes them the largest commercial cargo aircraft, according to Eurostat.

The decision to dispose of them was controversial, because it meant the loss of the capability to transport heavy military equipment to the Continent in a crisis.

Before the Belfast squadron was disbanded a year ago the 10 aircraft had flown more than 23 million miles.

A contract to sell the aircraft to Pan African Freight Liners of Washington, negotiated by the Ministry of Defence last February and Eurostat acted as London agent. But Pan African failed to find the money, so Eurostat supplied a bridging loan and took over ownership of the aircraft. The Belfasts will operate on a Liberian register, the company said yesterday.

Engineers' group defies TUC ruling

By Our Labour Staff

Leaders of the Engineers' and Managers' Association (EMA) are to appear before the TUC General Council next month over their refusal to accept an official ruling to stop recruitment of some grades at GEC Reactor Equipment Ltd, Whetstone, near Leicester.

A TUC committee found that the union contravened the TUC's governing recruitment activity and recommended that members of the EMA, at the Whetstone plant should join the Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Section (TASS) of the engineering union.

If the EMA continues to defy the ruling, it might face suspension from the TUC. Any decision to expel the union would have to be taken by the TUC congress. Mr. Len Murray, TUC general secretary, said after the TUC General Council meeting yesterday: "We do not want to go all the way down the line."

TASS and the EMA are also in dispute over recruitment in the newly nationalized British Shipbuilders. TASS says the EMA is infringing TUC rules by seeking to move into the shipbuilding industry.

The issue arises from an agreement between EMA and leaders of the non-TUC Shipbuilding and Allied Industries Management Association on merger arrangements.

Mr. Eric Stoves, senior vice-president of the Association of Broadcasting Staff, said: "It is going to be a war of attrition. It is not going to be easy. It will not be a couple of one-day strikes. It will be a case of weeks and maybe months, but we will force the rises out of the BBC."

Mr. Anthony Hearn, the general secretary, said after a meeting that the union would ask for a rise of at least 30 per cent, although no action was likely before next month's TUC congress.

The size of the claim was not mentioned at the meeting, but a warning from Mr. Michael Swann, chairman of the BBC, that rises would have to be within the Government's 10 per cent limit was rejected.

The meeting voted overwhelmingly in favour of a resolution supporting the union executive's demand "that the TUC must insist on genuine returns to free collective bargaining."

Representatives of the Nabisco Foods company went to the Department of Employment yesterday to explain why they had granted rises of up to 20 per cent to 700 workers.

The company, based at Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, said that it considered the agreement within the spirit of the pay policy, involving allowances for matters such as shift work.

It will consider the arguments put yesterday and reply at a further meeting with the department.

Staff at Kilton Hospital, Workop, have been exonerated after an inquiry into a hernia operation on an 18-month-old baby which caused brain damage. But the inquiry's report yesterday criticized post-operative procedures at the hospital.

The area health authority said it accepted the findings. Lee Jackson, of Carlton-in-Lindrick, was operated on in December. After transfer to the recovery area he was left in the care of a pupil nurse. He went blue, and oxygen was administered but he failed to recover consciousness until 10 minutes later after heart massage.

The inquiry said the pupil nurse had found herself in a situation for which she was not adequately trained.

Police Constable William Erskine told the court that as Mr. Waddell was being taken to a police vehicle he half-shook at the shotgun and said: "I was getting done in." Asked by whom, he replied: "Meehan."

Mr. Waddell told the court that when he got the gun from his girl friend he planned to go with her to a lock and throw it away. He agreed that he had told the police the gun was his but that was because they were arresting other people in the house. He denied having said anything about Mr. Meehan.

Yesterday's trial is the latest in a series of cases that began when Mrs. Rachel Ross was murdered during a raid on her bungalow. Mr. Meehan was found guilty of the murder but protested his innocence, accusing Mr. Waddell.

After a national campaign Mr. Meehan was pardoned and Mr. Waddell charged with the murder. At his trial at the High Court in Edinburgh last November Mr. Waddell, in turn, blamed Mr. Meehan and was found not guilty.

Police officers raided a house and found Ian Waddell, the man blamed by Mr. Patrick Meehan for the murder at the house of Mrs. Rachel Ross, aged 72, with a loaded sawn-off shotgun, the High Court in Glasgow was told yesterday.

Mr. Waddell told the police that he had the gun because he heard that Mr. Meehan, who spent seven years in jail before being pardoned for the murder, was going to "do him in."

Yesterday Mr. Waddell, aged 39, of Winning Road, Parkhead, Glasgow, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment when found guilty of possessing the gun illegally.

It was told that police officers went to a house at Calcutts Place, Easterhouse, on June 5, looking for a man in connection with an assault 400 yards away. Mr. Waddell came out of a bedroom and when they saw him in the doorway he fired a shot with a sawn-off shotgun with a cartridge in its breach.

Mr. Waddell, it was said, told them: "It's about that thing in the bedroom, it is mine. He took two cartridges from his jacket pocket, saying: 'You

Council workers seek £55 minimum wage

By Christopher Thomas

Labour Reporter

A million blue-collar council workers are set to challenge the Government's pay target of 10 per cent by lodging a claim for a big increase from November 5.

A national delegate conference of the General and Municipal Workers' Union for local authority manual workers voted overwhelmingly in London yesterday for a basic wage of £55 a week with consolidation of phase one and phase two supplements.

That would represent a 30 per cent increase on the lowest grade. The union plans to meet the National Union of Public Employees (Nupe) and the Transport and General Workers' Union to discuss details of the new claim. Nupe has submitted a motion for next month's TUC congress calling for a £50 national minimum wage.

The GMWU calculates consolidation of the phase one and phase two supplements would put a £100 a week wage bill for manual work. The union's officials would be bolstered by manual workers are partners who would not benefit from consolidation.

The GMWU's officials are on pay to support the approach. The union will consider whether it should a single increase to establish £55 minimum wage or two first-stage increases. November and another in April, when local government cash limits will be reviewed.

Local government workers are expected to bear the brunt of the Government's attempt to keep pay increases to 10 per cent, but the mood at the congress was firmly set on that target.

BBC staff vote in favour of free pay bargaining

BBC staff decided yesterday to defy the Government's pay guidelines and to demand big rises. At a mass meeting in London, almost two thousand employees were told that strike action might be the only way to obtain rises sufficient to restore living standards to what they were before the social contract.

Mr. Eric Stoves, senior vice-president of the Association of Broadcasting Staff, said: "It is going to be a war of attrition. It is not going to be easy. It will not be a couple of one-day strikes. It will be a case of weeks and maybe months, but we will force the rises out of the BBC."

Mr. Anthony Hearn, the general secretary, said after a meeting that the union would ask for a rise of at least 30 per cent, although no action was likely before next month's TUC congress.

The size of the claim was not mentioned at the meeting, but a warning from Mr. Michael Swann, chairman of the BBC, that rises would have to be within the Government's 10 per cent limit was rejected.

The meeting voted overwhelmingly in favour of a resolution supporting the union executive's demand "that the TUC must insist on genuine returns to free collective bargaining."

Representatives of the Nabisco Foods company went to the Department of Employment yesterday to explain why they had granted rises of up to 20 per cent to 700 workers.

The company, based at Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, said that it considered the agreement within the spirit of the pay policy, involving allowances for matters such as shift work.

It will consider the arguments put yesterday and reply at a further meeting with the department.

Staff at Kilton Hospital, Workop, have been exonerated after an inquiry into a hernia operation on an 18-month-old baby which caused brain damage. But the inquiry's report yesterday criticized post-operative procedures at the hospital.

The area health authority said it accepted the findings. Lee Jackson, of Carlton-in-Lindrick, was operated on in December. After transfer to the recovery area he was left in the care of a pupil nurse. He went blue, and oxygen was administered but he failed to recover consciousness until 10 minutes later after heart massage.

The inquiry said the pupil nurse had found herself in a situation for which she was not adequately trained.

Police Constable William Erskine told the court that as Mr. Waddell was being taken to a police vehicle he half-shook at the shotgun and said: "I was getting done in." Asked by whom, he replied: "Meehan."

Mr. Waddell told the court that when he got the gun from his girl friend he planned to go with her to a lock and throw it away. He agreed that he had told the police the gun was his but that was because they were arresting other people in the house. He denied having said anything about Mr. Meehan.

Yesterday's trial is the latest in a series of cases that began when Mrs. Rachel Ross was murdered during a raid on her bungalow. Mr. Meehan was found guilty of the murder but protested his innocence, accusing Mr. Waddell.

After a national campaign Mr. Meehan was pardoned and Mr. Waddell charged with the murder. At his trial at the High Court in Edinburgh last November Mr. Waddell, in turn, blamed Mr. Meehan and was found not guilty.

Police officers raided a house and found Ian Waddell, the man blamed by Mr. Patrick Meehan for the murder at the house of Mrs. Rachel Ross, aged 72, with a loaded sawn-off shotgun, the High Court in Glasgow was told yesterday.

Mr. Waddell told the police that he had the gun because he heard that Mr. Meehan, who spent seven years in jail before being pardoned for the murder, was going to "do him in."

Yesterday Mr. Waddell, aged 39, of Winning Road, Parkhead, Glasgow, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment when found guilty of possessing the gun illegally.

It was told that police officers went to a house at Calcutts Place, Easterhouse, on June 5, looking for a man in connection with an assault 400 yards away. Mr. Waddell came out of a bedroom and when they saw him in the doorway he fired a shot with a sawn-off shotgun with a cartridge in its breach.

Mr. Waddell, it was said, told them: "It's about that thing in the bedroom, it is mine. He took two cartridges from his jacket pocket, saying: 'You

More than 33,000 bal England and Wales are to work next Monday. Bank Holiday, in a dispute extra pay. The Federal Master Bakers said last night that stoppage would shortage of fresh bread shops next Tuesday stores might have no stock at all.

The action, which the union maintains is not a comes after the breaked negotiations between th and the federal governmen

The union said: "Our bers are entitled not on a public holiday and are doing is exercise right."

More than 33,000 bal England and Wales are to work next Monday. Bank Holiday, in a dispute extra pay. The Federal Master Bakers said last night that stoppage would shortage of fresh bread shops next Tuesday stores might have no stock at all.

The action, which the union maintains is not a comes after the breaked negotiations between th and the federal governmen

The union said: "Our bers are entitled not on a public holiday and are doing is exercise right."

Clash of opinion on cost of nuclear reprocessing

By Pearce Wright

Science Editor

Opposing views on the development of nuclear power were presented at different events yesterday by Mr. Glyn England, the new chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, and Mr. Walter Patterson, consulting physicist to Friends of the Earth.

Mr. England pressed the Government for an early decision on the choice of nuclear reactor for the next generation of atomic power stations. He was speaking on a visit to the board's nuclear power plant at Oldbury, Gloucestershire, which has the first-generation Magnox nuclear reactors that formed the basis of Britain's first commercial nuclear programme.

The second programme, just coming into operation is based on the advanced gas-cooled reactor.

More than two years ago a government decision was taken for a third programme with another system, the steam generating heavy-water reactor, developed by the Atomic Energy Authority in preference to a light-water reactor of American design.

That choice was thrown into doubt last autumn with a review of the various reactors commissioned for the Government from the National Nuclear Corporation.

Their recent conclusions show serious technical and economic weaknesses in the steam generating heavy-water reactor, which leaves the choice between more advanced gas-cooled reactor stations or an Anglo-American light-water system.

Mr. England said yesterday that it was an important decision, and should not be taken in haste. But it should be taken soon. In his first tour of nuclear generating stations

since being appointed chairman, Mr. England underlined the importance of the role to be played by the next generation. Successful use of nuclear power had saved a great deal on the cost of importing fuel.

In particular he referred to the reprocessing of waste fuel from the present generation of Magnox reactors to provide fuel for the second generation of advanced gas-cooled stations.

The reuse of that fuel had saved £100m on the purchase of new uranium, he asserted. "In our experience, reprocessing is a reliable and workable method of dealing with spent nuclear fuel," he added.

That view contrasts sharply with the opposition to the expansion of waste-fuel reprocessing put forward by Mr. Patterson at the Windscale public inquiry. In reprocessing, reusable uranium is separated from plutonium and long-lived radioactive waste products.

Since the reusable uranium has been depleted the first use in the reactor, the material has to be processed in an enrichment factory before being suitable as fuel for an advanced gas-cooled reactor. Evidence presented to the Windscale inquiry by Friends of the Earth shows that that is a more expensive operation than starting with fresh uranium supplies.

The nub of the argument against reprocessing, however, is that the procedure is both uneconomic and dangerous as the spread of radioactive wastes. Mr. Patterson said that once a fuel element was chopped up for reprocessing a portion of its radioactive content was irretrievably lost into the environment. Mr. Patterson said that rest is mixed with other materials to make it possible to put it into long-term storage or to dilute it enough for disposal.

The alternative suggested was to retain the spent fuel elements intact for at least 10 years.

Mr. England said yesterday that it was an important decision, and should not be taken in haste. But it should be taken soon. In his first tour of nuclear generating stations

since being appointed chairman, Mr. England underlined the importance of the role to be played by the next generation. Successful use of nuclear power had saved a great deal on the cost of importing fuel.

In particular he referred to the reprocessing of waste fuel from the present generation of Magnox reactors to provide fuel for the second generation of advanced gas-cooled stations.

The reuse of that fuel had saved £100m on the purchase of new uranium, he asserted. "In our experience, reprocessing is a reliable and workable method of dealing with spent nuclear fuel," he added.

That view contrasts sharply with the opposition to the expansion of waste-fuel reprocessing put forward by Mr. Patterson at the Windscale public inquiry. In reprocessing, reusable uranium is separated from plutonium and long-lived radioactive waste products.

Since the reusable uranium has been depleted the first use in the reactor, the material has to be processed in an enrichment factory before being suitable as fuel for an advanced gas-cooled reactor. Evidence presented to the Windscale inquiry by Friends of the Earth shows that that is a more expensive operation than starting with fresh uranium supplies.

The nub of the argument against reprocessing, however, is that the procedure is both uneconomic and dangerous as the spread of radioactive wastes. Mr. Patterson said that once a fuel element was chopped up for reprocessing a portion of its radioactive content was irretrievably lost into the environment. Mr. Patterson said that rest is mixed with other materials to make it possible to put it into long-term storage or to dilute it enough for disposal.

The alternative suggested was to retain the spent fuel elements intact for at least 10 years.

Mr. England said yesterday that it was an important decision, and should not be taken in haste. But it should be taken soon. In his first tour of nuclear generating stations

since being appointed chairman, Mr. England underlined the importance of the role to be played by the next generation. Successful use of nuclear power had saved a great deal on the cost of importing fuel.

In particular he referred to the reprocessing of waste fuel from the present generation of Magnox reactors to provide fuel for the second generation of advanced gas-cooled stations.

The reuse of that fuel had saved £100m on the purchase of new uranium, he asserted. "In our experience, reprocessing is a reliable and workable method of dealing with spent nuclear fuel," he added.

That view contrasts sharply with the opposition to the expansion of waste-fuel reprocessing put forward by Mr. Patterson at the Windscale public inquiry. In reprocessing, reusable uranium is separated from plutonium and long-lived radioactive waste products.

Since the reusable uranium has been depleted the first use in the reactor, the material has to be processed in an enrichment factory before being suitable as fuel for an advanced gas-cooled reactor. Evidence presented to the Windscale inquiry by Friends of the Earth shows that that is a more expensive operation than starting with fresh uranium supplies.

HOME NEWS

Caravan dwellers more satisfied than people living in traditional housing, survey shows

By Robin Young

People who live in mobile homes are generally more satisfied with their accommodation than those who live in traditional housing. That conclusion is drawn by the Department of the Environment from surveys into the use of such homes in England and Wales.

They showed that 89 per cent of mobile home residents were satisfied. Only 6 per cent expressed dissatisfaction, though many said they were originally constrained to accept caravan living by the lack of suitable choices.

The most highly satisfied group were the elderly, many of whom sold conventional houses to buy mobile homes. Most local authorities have regarded caravans as unsuitable for elderly people.

However, the department

criticizes the use by local authorities of caravans for the homeless or as temporary accommodation. The unsuitability of mobile homes for such uses, it says, has tended to reinforce local authority prejudices against them, so that the advantages they offer—small initial capital outlay, compactness and easy maintenance—have not been properly appreciated.

The department's report says that although their contribution will be "very limited" vehicles could be "a useful extra option" for the elderly, for one or two persons, and for those with no real chance of obtaining tenancy or of owning their own homes.

It is suggested that local authorities should consider providing more sites for mobile homes, "a cheap way of lessening the pressure on the authority's normal housing accommodation".

While providing mobile

homes for renting has generally proved unsuccessful in the past, some authorities and housing associations could consider the option, for example for housing young couples who are saving to buy their own home and whose alternative is sharing or poor quality privately rented accommodation.

Despite the high degree of satisfaction on caravan sites the government review favours greater statutory protection for residents. It says they have less protection than many consumers of goods, "yet both their investment and their home are at stake in any dispute with their site-owner".

The Mobile Homes Act, 1975, is found to have been ineffective in controlling abuses.

The report says site contracts should ensure residents basic rights such as occupancy, quiet enjoyment, resale of home on the site, assignment of the con-

tract and freedom from unreasonable charges.

Greater security of tenure for residents would be provided by limiting the power of courts to grant possession orders to specified cases, and independent arbiters should replace courts in settling disputes about charges between residents and site-owners, it is suggested.

It is estimated that 147,000 people live in 67,000 mobile homes on nine thousand sites in England and Wales. The South of England, especially the South-east, has the largest concentration of them. Ninety per cent of the residents own their own homes but occupy pitches on licence.

Report of the Mobile Homes Review, Department of the Environment and Welsh Office (Stationery Office, £1.25).

Mobile Homes in England and Wales, 1975, by Barbara Bird and Alan O'Dell, Building Research Establishment (Stationery Office, £3).



Blood sports opponent freed: Mrs Valerie Waters, a hunt saboteur, with her husband, Thomas, after her release from Risley remand centre, near Warrington, yesterday. Mrs Waters, aged 45, of Birmingham, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment after refusing to be bound over to keep the peace by not interfering with blood sports meetings. She had attended court to give evidence against four supporters of the Atherstone Hunt, in Leicestershire, who were bound over and, in one case, fined after incidents involving Mrs Waters during a hunt meeting. She was at no time charged with any offence. She was allowed a three-day reduction in sentence when it was found that she had been ordered initially to scrub floors as if she were a convicted felon.

Man who helped to jail police is freed

By Clive Borrell

Crime Correspondent

Mr James Humphreys, the former Sobro dealer in pornography books, whose evidence helped a jury to convict 13 senior Scotland Yard detectives on corruption charges, was released from Maidstone prison yesterday after the exercise of the royal prerogative.

In April, 1974, he was sent to prison for eight years after being found guilty of wounding.

A Rolls-Royce arriving at the prison gates soon after dawn yesterday and drove him to a reunion with his wife and other members of his family.

In June this year, at the Central Criminal Court, Mr Humphreys gave evidence of corruption against Mr Kenneth Drury, the former head of Scotland Yard's Flying Squad, who was later sent to prison for eight years.

He said then that a senior detective framed him in revenge for the resignation of Mr Drury from his post, after he had made a statement to Scotland Yard's A10 department, which investigates complaints against the police.

Mr Rees, the Home Secretary, who initiated an investigation into allegations against senior officers by Mr Humphreys, recommended the remission of the last three years of his sentence after he had completed his evidence.

In evidence Mr Humphreys said he received an income of about £2,000 a week from his pornography interests in the West End of London, and that he paid Mr Drury £100 a week to "keep my business smooth".

He also said that he paid regular large sums of money to former Commander Wallace Virgo and former Detective Chief Superintendent William Moody, who at various times were in charge of Scotland Yard's obscene publications squad, to protect his trade. Both former officers are serving long prison sentences after being convicted of taking bribes.

Mr Humphreys wrote two novels while in prison. They are provisionally entitled *Through the Eyes of a Pig* and *Seven Rotten Apples*, and both, if understood, bear a strong resemblance to his own experience with senior police officers during the past 15 years.

He also said that he paid regular large sums of money to former Commander Wallace Virgo and former Detective Chief Superintendent William Moody, who at various times were in charge of Scotland Yard's obscene publications squad, to protect his trade. Both former officers are serving long prison sentences after being convicted of taking bribes.

Mr Humphreys wrote two novels while in prison. They are provisionally entitled *Through the Eyes of a Pig* and *Seven Rotten Apples*, and both, if understood, bear a strong resemblance to his own experience with senior police officers during the past 15 years.

He also said that he paid regular large sums of money to former Commander Wallace Virgo and former Detective Chief Superintendent William Moody, who at various times were in charge of Scotland Yard's obscene publications squad, to protect his trade. Both former officers are serving long prison sentences after being convicted of taking bribes.

Mr Humphreys wrote two novels while in prison. They are provisionally entitled *Through the Eyes of a Pig* and *Seven Rotten Apples*, and both, if understood, bear a strong resemblance to his own experience with senior police officers during the past 15 years.

He also said that he paid regular large sums of money to former Commander Wallace Virgo and former Detective Chief Superintendent William Moody, who at various times were in charge of Scotland Yard's obscene publications squad, to protect his trade. Both former officers are serving long prison sentences after being convicted of taking bribes.

Mr Humphreys wrote two novels while in prison. They are provisionally entitled *Through the Eyes of a Pig* and *Seven Rotten Apples*, and both, if understood, bear a strong resemblance to his own experience with senior police officers during the past 15 years.

He also said that he paid regular large sums of money to former Commander Wallace Virgo and former Detective Chief Superintendent William Moody, who at various times were in charge of Scotland Yard's obscene publications squad, to protect his trade. Both former officers are serving long prison sentences after being convicted of taking bribes.

Mr Humphreys wrote two novels while in prison. They are provisionally entitled *Through the Eyes of a Pig* and *Seven Rotten Apples*, and both, if understood, bear a strong resemblance to his own experience with senior police officers during the past 15 years.

He also said that he paid regular large sums of money to former Commander Wallace Virgo and former Detective Chief Superintendent William Moody, who at various times were in charge of Scotland Yard's obscene publications squad, to protect his trade. Both former officers are serving long prison sentences after being convicted of taking bribes.

Mr Humphreys wrote two novels while in prison. They are provisionally entitled *Through the Eyes of a Pig* and *Seven Rotten Apples*, and both, if understood, bear a strong resemblance to his own experience with senior police officers during the past 15 years.

He also said that he paid regular large sums of money to former Commander Wallace Virgo and former Detective Chief Superintendent William Moody, who at various times were in charge of Scotland Yard's obscene publications squad, to protect his trade. Both former officers are serving long prison sentences after being convicted of taking bribes.

Mr Humphreys wrote two novels while in prison. They are provisionally entitled *Through the Eyes of a Pig* and *Seven Rotten Apples*, and both, if understood, bear a strong resemblance to his own experience with senior police officers during the past 15 years.

He also said that he paid regular large sums of money to former Commander Wallace Virgo and former Detective Chief Superintendent William Moody, who at various times were in charge of Scotland Yard's obscene publications squad, to protect his trade. Both former officers are serving long prison sentences after being convicted of taking bribes.

Mr Humphreys wrote two novels while in prison. They are provisionally entitled *Through the Eyes of a Pig* and *Seven Rotten Apples*, and both, if understood, bear a strong resemblance to his own experience with senior police officers during the past 15 years.

He also said that he paid regular large sums of money to former Commander Wallace Virgo and former Detective Chief Superintendent William Moody, who at various times were in charge of Scotland Yard's obscene publications squad, to protect his trade. Both former officers are serving long prison sentences after being convicted of taking bribes.

Mr Humphreys wrote two novels while in prison. They are provisionally entitled *Through the Eyes of a Pig* and *Seven Rotten Apples*, and both, if understood, bear a strong resemblance to his own experience with senior police officers during the past 15 years.

He also said that he paid regular large sums of money to former Commander Wallace Virgo and former Detective Chief Superintendent William Moody, who at various times were in charge of Scotland Yard's obscene publications squad, to protect his trade. Both former officers are serving long prison sentences after being convicted of taking bribes.

Mr Humphreys wrote two novels while in prison. They are provisionally entitled *Through the Eyes of a Pig* and *Seven Rotten Apples*, and both, if understood, bear a strong resemblance to his own experience with senior police officers during the past 15 years.

He also said that he paid regular large sums of money to former Commander Wallace Virgo and former Detective Chief Superintendent William Moody, who at various times were in charge of Scotland Yard's obscene publications squad, to protect his trade. Both former officers are serving long prison sentences after being convicted of taking bribes.

Teenage girls take up smoking 'to feel more at ease' but few enjoy it

By Alan Hamilton

Little girls do not always grow up in a most delightful way, a marketing survey commissioned by a big publisher of women's magazines has shown.

The survey, published by IPC Magazines and based on sample interviews with 1,499 girls aged between 12 and 18 conducted in their homes, shows that a third of all girls aged between 16 and 18 smoke cigarettes, although half of those who do would like to give up the habit.

It also shows that 15 per cent of girls aged 14 visit a public house regularly, and by the time they have reached the legal drinking age of 18 the figure has risen to 82 per cent.

Interviewers did not question younger girls on their smoking habits because it was felt that, with parents legally required to be present, the answers might have been less than truthful.

The survey calculates that 400,000 girls in the 16-to-18 age

group smoke a total of 3,300,000 cigarettes a day, with 8 per cent of the group smoking 20 a day or more. The main reason given by the girls for taking up the habit was that their friends smoked; many others said that smoking made them feel more at ease in company, or that their parents smoked. Only a tenth of the smokers said they did it because they enjoyed it.

The information on smoking is of only academic interest to IPC, which has banned tobacco advertising from its teenage magazines for many years.

A surprising feature of the survey is its revelations on the amount of money teenagers have to spend. The average pocket money for a girl aged 12 is £1 a week, and the average net income for an 18-year-old in full-time employment is £24. Three per cent of the age group, which totals three million young women, are receiving social security payments.

Teenagers spend their £1,072m of disposable income

in largely predictable ways. Their biggest outlay last year was over £47m on cosmetics and toiletries, followed by £35m on sweets, £22m on denim jeans and skirts, and £13m on crisps and peanuts. Girls spent more on eye make-up than on deodorants, and 6 per cent did not appear to use deodorants at all.

Records were another way of disposing of teenagers' income. The survey does not give the sums involved, but notes that 95 per cent of teenage girls have a record player at home; last year they bought more than 15 million single records and five million long-players.

But far from squandering all their money on trifles, girls emerge from the survey as assiduous savers. Nearly two-thirds of 16-to-18-year-olds were found to have a savings account of some kind, with about a quarter each using the Post Office or a bank, and 15 per cent using a building society. Children against smoking, page 14

Mr Pardoe wants all pensions to be index-linked

By Our Political Staff

The Government should offer to sell index-linked government securities to private pension funds if there is to be justice for pensioners in both the public and private sectors, Mr John Pardoe, Liberal economic spokesman, suggests in a letter to Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr Pardoe refers to the Government's announcement that public service pensions will go up by 17.7 per cent on December 1. "It is unfair that pensions should be guaranteed against inflation when wages are not", he writes.

Actress gets order halting Equity referendum

Miss Diane Hart, the actress, was granted a temporary order in the High Court yesterday stopping Equity, the actors' union, from holding a referendum among its members over union rule changes.

She objects to the way the referendum, which she and 149 other actors and actresses had called for, was conducted.

Mr Alister MacDuff, counsel for Equity, told Mr Justice Fox that the union undertook not to go ahead with the referendum until Miss Hart's action against it had been heard, on a date to be fixed.

Inquiry advises no change in record royalties

Royalty rates paid to composers on the sale of their records should not be changed, an inspector conducting a public inquiry into music royalties yesterday.

Copyright owners had sought a higher rate, which has been unchanged at 54 per cent since 1928, whereas record producers wanted it reduced.

Mr Hugh Francis, QC, said that successful composers made good incomes. The modest earnings of the unsuccessful were the result of low sales of their records, not the level of the royalty rate, he added.

BMA issues guide to contracts

By John Roper

Health Services Correspondent

Most junior hospital doctors change jobs at least once a year and many do not get their entitlement under the new contract, the British Medical Association said yesterday. The association announced the issue of a 96-page booklet giving detailed information on terms of service.

Dr Ian McKim Thompson, secretary of the BMA's junior doctors' committee, which has been negotiating rights with the Department of Health and Social Security, said some hospital administrators were ignorant of details of the complex contract. Some employing authorities were treating junior medical staff very shabbily.

He said the Oxford regional authority had still not implemented an appeals procedure agreed more than a year ago, at the Central Middlesex Hospital, London, no job descriptions or new contracts had been issued. He would be visiting the Cleveland area authority next week to sort out differences over excessive hours, too low a rate of overtime payments and other difficulties.

The booklet had been compiled at the end of discussions on controversial points with officials of the health department. Dr Thompson said that although it aimed at helping BMA members it did not contain contentious advice. It brought together official documents, including circulars about agreements, in a convenient guide to where doctors stood.

Dr Elson Grey-Turner, secretary of the BMA, said he hoped the booklet would be the first of a series for the whole profession.

In brief

Girl raises money for uniform

A girl of 13, whose parents could not afford to buy her school uniform, is raising the money herself by holding jumble sales. Her father is registered as disabled.

After three weeks of trading from the garage at her home in Twenty-fourth Avenue, Hull, Kathleen Collinson is near her £50 target to buy the regulation clothing for Newlands High School.

Tory seat interviews

Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Mitchell, the former Conservative MP for Aberdeenshire, West, is on the interviewing list for the vacant Bournemouth East seat. The Conservative majority at the last general election was 10,661.

Rapist-killer gets life

Frank Greig, aged 21, who had been described as a psychopath, was jailed for life in Aberdeen yesterday for the rape and murder of a handicapped girl.

Offer on tyres

Kelly Springfield UK has offered to replace tyres sent to Britain from the United States by mistake and recently reported in West Yorkshire as being faulty.

Car ferries cancelled

The Swedish car ferries Saga and Parada, operating between London and Gothenburg, and Southampton and Bilbao, will end the services next week. Svenska Lloyd said yesterday.

—Reuters.

More Home News, page 14.



While the fluff saps the mark, the dip rips the wad

That's when you'll be glad your money was in American Express Travellers Cheques

Professional thieves have their own jargon for a pick-pocket operation. One that spells nothing but trouble. If a team makes you its target when you're abroad, they mean business and your wallet's as good as gone. And if you're accustomed to carrying cash, personal cheques, or even ordinary travellers cheques, the loss could ruin your holiday.

But American Express Travellers Cheques ensure protected, trouble-free travelling, through a range of special services.

1. If your American Express Travellers Cheques are lost or stolen, we arrange a full refund, usually on the same business day.

2. On a weekend or public holiday, only American Express can offer you a worldwide "Emergency Refund" to tide you over. And you pick up the rest of your full refund usually on the next business day.

3. American Express Travellers Cheques come in seven major international currencies: Sterling, U.S. and Canadian Dollars, German Marks, Swiss Francs, French Francs and Japanese Yen. So you benefit by carrying the currency of your choice, avoiding loss from fluctuating exchange rates.

4. American Express Travellers Cheques are welcomed as payment by more people around the world than any other travellers cheques. Don't leave home without them.



Insist on American Express Travellers Cheques

HOME NEWS

Village life 3: Jubilee year signs of the will to survive
Changes not all for the worse

By Michael Horsnell

St George's, the thirteenth century church where the fathers of Hardingham lie in unkempt graves, stands isolated in the fields. The Black Death wiped out the early villagers. Those who settled centuries later built their homes some distance away.

Like the agricultural workers, much of the wildlife has disappeared because of the intensive farming methods. Even the barn owls, which nested in the tower until recent times, have deserted the church, leaving the swallows to fill the silence between services, now restricted to two a month.

The Rev David Rye, a vicar in the Barnham Broom group of parishes, which includes Hardingham, told me: "There is nothing left now to serve as a focal point in the village, wiped out the early villagers, do nothing to attract fresh blood and keep the place alive. For the men there is the sheer problem of getting work. Fewer and fewer work on the land and most youngsters go off to find employment. Entertainment in the village does not exist."

Hardingham has not yet gone the way of many East Anglian villages, over-dominated by second-handers from London and Birmingham, but the stage is clearly set for that.

Mr Rye said: "When that happens people from the cities see the place as an old retreat and become resentful when anyone suggests change. The villagers would like a factory, a bit of building, some council houses perhaps."

"But people who do not need the place for their welfare say: 'You cannot do that to our lovely village.' But you cannot afford an aesthetic sense when your livelihood depends on the village."

When Sir Bartle Edwards, last of Hardingham's line of "benevolent squires", died in May, the mantle of chairman of the parish council fell on his son, Mr Henry Edwards.

Mr Edwards, aged 35, farms about half the village's 2,400 acres, employing six men on work that once needed dozens. He is one of the few who do not accept that Hardingham is declining.

He told me: "True, the village has lost some facilities, but I do not accept that it is dying. What do we mean by decline? Times are changing, and people do not want to sit round the village pump sucking straws. My father was a squire figure and the last of his generation. People looked up to the squire, but I do not think they do now, and I do not feel I



Mr Henry Edwards: "We are an enthusiastic village."

have taken over that role. It is the people now who keep a village alive. Despite all the facilities we have lost, we are an enthusiastic village with some energetic people prepared to get up and organize things. If Hardingham is dying it is giving up the ghost reluctantly. Mr Edwards cites the enthusiasm of the village for the Queen's silver jubilee celebrations which raised £380, and to the establishment of a pre-school playgroup in the old village school as evidence of its will to survive. He points to the bowling club, and to the cricket pitch by the Memorial Hall.

Mr Edwards told me: "People in Hardingham like the village because it is unspoilt. You cannot please all the people all the time. If we advertised for staff they would say: 'We cannot stay here because it is too quiet.'"

"There have been enormous changes but I am not saying they are for the worse. There is less poverty now. When you had horses and carts, candles and wells, it was a different world. Every house has had the opportunity to be put on mains water and every house is on electricity."

All that has happened since I was a boy. It is easy to regret some things that have passed, but many people have a romanticized view."

His view that Hardingham is not in decline is not shared by the Council for the Protection of Rural England, which recently called for a radical look at countryside settlement policies. Mr Christopher Hall, director of the CPRE, said: "Hardingham sounds as though it exemplifies the village difficulty of today. 'Protecting' villages cannot be simply a matter of conserving the thatch or the roses and honeysuckle around the door."

It also means keeping villages alive as communities. "Pastoral policy of selecting villages for survival has brought problems. We have shied away from big solutions. It might be sensible to revive some of the old communities. Within the past year there has been an overture of the urban planning orthodoxy, with reductions in the new town programmes and a new emphasis on reviving the inner cities, and there is no reason why that should not be applied to rural areas."

"I do not want to see unattractive estates. We must see that what is added is comely and fitting. We have got to recover the ability to do it harmoniously."

Under the Norfolk development plan Hardingham received a "classification four" status, which means that only individual applications for new houses were permitted by Norfolk County Council. The new Norfolk structure plan, which replaces it, allows the district council to approve groups of new houses. It will operate next year if it receives the blessing of the Secretary of State for the Environment.

A county planning officer told me: "Under the old plan Hardingham was in the lowest category for permitted development. The new plan will provide more scope."

But the county authority admits that that is unlikely to have much effect on the village. "What the villagers want are better services," it was told. "But you have to increase the level of population to about a thousand to get them. Even so, Hardingham does have a future because there are people who do not want to live next door to services but like living in the kind of environment it has to offer."

Concluded

WEST EUROPE

France to draw up overall scheme for arms limitation

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, Aug 24

The French Government today took a further step in proclaiming its opposition to the arms race and its concern over the increased threat to world peace by new and more sophisticated means of destruction.

At this morning's Cabinet meeting it decided that it would propose an overall plan for limiting armaments at an appropriate time.

"International disarmament is an important problem for France," President Giscard d'Estaing told the meeting. "It involves her peaceful vocation, the tradition of her foreign policy, and her national interest... her excessive accumulation of armaments in the world calls for urgent and resolute action. France will make her contribution to this."

A person with "international experience" is to be appointed shortly to help coordinate French disarmament policy with M de Guiringaud, the Foreign Minister.

M de Guiringaud told the Cabinet meeting that "real disarmament" should lead to a genuine reduction in the qualitative and quantitative level of weapons, and that "whose arsenals are too disproportionate to the needs of world strategic equilibrium"—a clear reference to Russia and the United States.

He said there should be no discrimination in favour of any state or geographical area, or in the type of weapon. The Foreign Minister emphasized that for the past 20 years France had unceasingly advocated the need for real disarmament and had made concrete proposals for putting this into effect, starting with the plan presented in 1954 by M Jules Moch, France's representative at the United Nations. There was then General de Gaulle's proposal in 1959 for a reduction in the number of nuclear weapons and his suggestion in 1963 for a meeting of five nuclear powers to study arms limitation.

"For the past 10 years," M Jean Philippe Lecat, the Elysée spokesman, told the press after the Cabinet meeting, "the two superpowers have monopolized this problem of arms limitation by handling it in a way which suited their own interests. This explains the distance from negotiations which have taken place on this problem."

France thus refused to be a signatory of the non-proliferation treaty, on the ground that this merely consolidated the discrimination between the nuclear powers and "have-nots" in Europe, while the superpowers continued to build up their stockpiles of nuclear weapons.

France also stayed away from the disarmament talks in Geneva and the negotiations in Vienna on mutual balanced force reductions because it regards them as mere window dressing, in the case of the first, or dangerous, in the case of the second.

The French Government has chosen the present time to announce a new disarmament initiative because it feels that the build-up of nuclear arsenals by the superpowers out of all proportion to the requirements of their own defence, and technological developments like the more effective.

ment and had made concrete proposals for putting this into effect, starting with the plan presented in 1954 by M Jules Moch, France's representative at the United Nations. There was then General de Gaulle's proposal in 1959 for a reduction in the number of nuclear weapons and his suggestion in 1963 for a meeting of five nuclear powers to study arms limitation.

"For the past 10 years," M Jean Philippe Lecat, the Elysée spokesman, told the press after the Cabinet meeting, "the two superpowers have monopolized this problem of arms limitation by handling it in a way which suited their own interests. This explains the distance from negotiations which have taken place on this problem."

France thus refused to be a signatory of the non-proliferation treaty, on the ground that this merely consolidated the discrimination between the nuclear powers and "have-nots" in Europe, while the superpowers continued to build up their stockpiles of nuclear weapons.

France also stayed away from the disarmament talks in Geneva and the negotiations in Vienna on mutual balanced force reductions because it regards them as mere window dressing, in the case of the first, or dangerous, in the case of the second.

The French Government has chosen the present time to announce a new disarmament initiative because it feels that the build-up of nuclear arsenals by the superpowers out of all proportion to the requirements of their own defence, and technological developments like the more effective.

Left angry over Paris liberation day ceremonies

Paris, Aug 24.—French left-wingers today accused M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader and Mayor of Paris, of making political capital out of ceremonies tomorrow to commemorate the thirty-third anniversary of the liberation of Paris from German occupation.

The Socialist Party said it would not take part in the ceremonies, which a spokesman said were being turned into "a publicity stunt for electioneering purposes" by M Chirac. Communist veterans of the Resistance said his plans to highlight the role played by the late Marshal Philippe Leclerc's Free French second armoured division deliberately ignored the work of underground fighters.—Reuters.

E Germans hold Marxist who asked questions

From Our Correspondent
Bonn, Aug 24

Herr Rudolf Bahro, the 41-year-old East German Marxist critic of Soviet block ruling parties, was arrested yesterday, the East German news agency reported today. He was suspected of espionage activities, the agency said, and it went on to mention the arrest of a member of the West German intelligence service.

The arrest of Herr Bahro occurred on the day he appeared on West German television and explained why a communist opposition should be allowed in East block countries.

A member of the East German party since 1952, Herr Bahro began to be heard of recently when he started to spread his critical ideas in writing. He was aware that there would be controversy once he came into the open.

Court hears appeal of anti-nuclear protesters

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Aug 24

Eight of the 12 anti-nuclear militants and ecologists sentenced last Wednesday for taking a leading part in the demonstrations at Creys-Malville, the site of the fast breeder reactor Super Phoenix, last month, appeared today before the Court of Appeal at Grenoble.

After hearing the 14 defence counsel, two Germans and 12 Frenchmen, and the summing up of the public prosecutor, the court adjourned to consider its verdict.

Five of the defendants are Germans. Herr Lucien Bechloff and Herr Roland Müller were sentenced by the court in Bourges last week to six months, three of them suspended; Herr Hans Jaeger and Herr Joseph Schweitzer were sentenced to three months of which two were suspended; and Herr Hartmut Kuhn was given a suspended sentence of one month, and was expelled 24 hours after the trial from French territory. He was allowed to re-enter French territory to attend today's hearing.

Mr Rudolf Krachenbuehl, a Swiss national, was given three months, two of them suspended; M Lucien Mions, was sentenced to six months, three of them suspended, and Mlle Therese Clara Maglia was given a suspended sentence of one month.

All appealed against the sentences. The public prosecutor also decided to take the case to a higher court on the ground that the sentences were too lenient.

A gesture of conciliation towards the ecologists was made by President Giscard d'Estaing yesterday when he paid a visit to the national park of Les Ecrins in the Alps. He announced the creation of a "council of ecocivilization information", on which representatives of ecological movements would sit.

'Translation' delay in Kappler case

Bonn, Aug 24.—The West German Foreign Ministry today relayed to the Justice Ministry the Italian request which it received on August 18 for the extradition of Herbert Kappler, the former Nazi colonel who escaped from a Rome military hospital.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman told a press conference that the delay was caused by the need to translate the documents from Italian.

Herr Josef Binder, the Justice Ministry spokesman, said the request would be examined carefully. He did not know how long that would take.

He could not explain to the satisfaction of reporters what there was to examine in the light of statements by Justice authorities that the West German constitution bars the extradition of Germans to foreign nations. "What are you examining", one reporter asked. "Whether Kappler is German."

Some snickering greeted the explanation for the delay in relaying the request. Someone said the Government apparently hoped that Herr Kappler, who is 70, would die before the legal examination was completed so that Italian-German relations would not suffer another blow.

The Kapplers are believed to be hiding out near a German town of Soltau. Herr Kappler's father, local Nazi Party leader, if he knew where the were hiding, Herr Kappler said: "I do not assume the local do."

The East German Ministry today gave the Italian Ambassador, Berlin, expressing its search for Herr Kappler, who helped in the escape of Adolf Hitler from the hospital.

Hamburg, Aug 24.—Kappler's Munich lawyer said his wife had no help from guards of a wing group to escape from the hospital.

Another blow to the Italian request was caused by the delay in relaying the request. Someone said the Government apparently hoped that Herr Kappler, who is 70, would die before the legal examination was completed so that Italian-German relations would not suffer another blow.

The Kapplers are believed to be hiding out near a German town of Soltau. Herr Kappler's father, local Nazi Party leader, if he knew where the were hiding, Herr Kappler said: "I do not assume the local do."

The East German Ministry today gave the Italian Ambassador, Berlin, expressing its search for Herr Kappler, who helped in the escape of Adolf Hitler from the hospital.

Hamburg, Aug 24.—Kappler's Munich lawyer said his wife had no help from guards of a wing group to escape from the hospital.

Another blow to the Italian request was caused by the delay in relaying the request. Someone said the Government apparently hoped that Herr Kappler, who is 70, would die before the legal examination was completed so that Italian-German relations would not suffer another blow.

The Kapplers are believed to be hiding out near a German town of Soltau. Herr Kappler's father, local Nazi Party leader, if he knew where the were hiding, Herr Kappler said: "I do not assume the local do."

The East German Ministry today gave the Italian Ambassador, Berlin, expressing its search for Herr Kappler, who helped in the escape of Adolf Hitler from the hospital.

Hamburg, Aug 24.—Kappler's Munich lawyer said his wife had no help from guards of a wing group to escape from the hospital.

Another blow to the Italian request was caused by the delay in relaying the request. Someone said the Government apparently hoped that Herr Kappler, who is 70, would die before the legal examination was completed so that Italian-German relations would not suffer another blow.

The Kapplers are believed to be hiding out near a German town of Soltau. Herr Kappler's father, local Nazi Party leader, if he knew where the were hiding, Herr Kappler said: "I do not assume the local do."

The East German Ministry today gave the Italian Ambassador, Berlin, expressing its search for Herr Kappler, who helped in the escape of Adolf Hitler from the hospital.

Hamburg, Aug 24.—Kappler's Munich lawyer said his wife had no help from guards of a wing group to escape from the hospital.

Another blow to the Italian request was caused by the delay in relaying the request. Someone said the Government apparently hoped that Herr Kappler, who is 70, would die before the legal examination was completed so that Italian-German relations would not suffer another blow.

The Kapplers are believed to be hiding out near a German town of Soltau. Herr Kappler's father, local Nazi Party leader, if he knew where the were hiding, Herr Kappler said: "I do not assume the local do."

The East German Ministry today gave the Italian Ambassador, Berlin, expressing its search for Herr Kappler, who helped in the escape of Adolf Hitler from the hospital.

Hamburg, Aug 24.—Kappler's Munich lawyer said his wife had no help from guards of a wing group to escape from the hospital.

Another blow to the Italian request was caused by the delay in relaying the request. Someone said the Government apparently hoped that Herr Kappler, who is 70, would die before the legal examination was completed so that Italian-German relations would not suffer another blow.

The Kapplers are believed to be hiding out near a German town of Soltau. Herr Kappler's father, local Nazi Party leader, if he knew where the were hiding, Herr Kappler said: "I do not assume the local do."

The East German Ministry today gave the Italian Ambassador, Berlin, expressing its search for Herr Kappler, who helped in the escape of Adolf Hitler from the hospital.

Hamburg, Aug 24.—Kappler's Munich lawyer said his wife had no help from guards of a wing group to escape from the hospital.

Another blow to the Italian request was caused by the delay in relaying the request. Someone said the Government apparently hoped that Herr Kappler, who is 70, would die before the legal examination was completed so that Italian-German relations would not suffer another blow.

The Kapplers are believed to be hiding out near a German town of Soltau. Herr Kappler's father, local Nazi Party leader, if he knew where the were hiding, Herr Kappler said: "I do not assume the local do."

Terror suspect is freed on health grounds

By Pearce Wright

Science Editor

A change in the direction of the research and development effort of the European Community is urged by Dr Gerner, the Commission's director for research.

In a paper entitled "Policy in the Field of Research and Development", Dr Gerner says that the need for more research and development in the field of nuclear energy is urgent. He says that the Commission is aware of the need for more research and development in the field of nuclear energy, and that it is planning to increase its efforts in this area.

Dr Gerner says that the Commission is aware of the need for more research and development in the field of nuclear energy, and that it is planning to increase its efforts in this area.

Dr Gerner says that the Commission is aware of the need for more research and development in the field of nuclear energy, and that it is planning to increase its efforts in this area.

Dr Gerner says that the Commission is aware of the need for more research and development in the field of nuclear energy, and that it is planning to increase its efforts in this area.

Dr Gerner says that the Commission is aware of the need for more research and development in the field of nuclear energy, and that it is planning to increase its efforts in this area.

Dr Gerner says that the Commission is aware of the need for more research and development in the field of nuclear energy, and that it is planning to increase its efforts in this area.

Dr Gerner says that the Commission is aware of the need for more research and development in the field of nuclear energy, and that it is planning to increase its efforts in this area.

Dr Gerner says that the Commission is aware of the need for more research and development in the field of nuclear energy, and that it is planning to increase its efforts in this area.

Dr Gerner says that the Commission is aware of the need for more research and development in the field of nuclear energy, and that it is planning to increase its efforts in this area.

Dr Gerner says that the Commission is aware of the need for more research and development in the field of nuclear energy, and that it is planning to increase its efforts in this area.

Dr Gerner says that the Commission is aware of the need for more research and development in the field of nuclear energy, and that it is planning to increase its efforts in this area.

Dr Gerner says that the Commission is aware of the need for more research and development in the field of nuclear energy, and that it is planning to increase its efforts in this area.

Dr Gerner says that the Commission is aware of the need for more research and development in the field of nuclear energy, and that it is planning to increase its efforts in this area.

Dr Gerner says that the Commission is aware of the need for more research and development in the field of nuclear energy, and that it is planning to increase its efforts in this area.

Dr Gerner says that the Commission is aware of the need for more research and development in the field of nuclear energy, and that it is planning to increase its efforts in this area.

Dr Gerner says that the Commission is aware of the need for more research and development in the field of nuclear energy, and that it is planning to increase its efforts in this area.

Dr Gerner says that the Commission is aware of the need for more research and development in the field of nuclear energy, and that it is planning to increase its efforts in this area.

Dr Gerner says that the Commission is aware of the need for more research and development in the field of nuclear energy, and that it is planning to increase its efforts in this area.

Dr Gerner says that the Commission is aware of the need for more research and development in the field of nuclear energy, and that it is planning to increase its efforts in this area.

Dr Gerner says that the Commission is aware of the need for more research and development in the field of nuclear energy, and that it is planning to increase its efforts in this area.

Dr Gerner says that the Commission is aware of the need for more research and development in the field of nuclear energy, and that it is planning to increase its efforts in this area.

New Sinclair Cambridge Programmable.
An astonishing £15.95! (+ 8% VAT)

How pocket calculators grew up

A couple of years ago, calculators took a step forward. Programmability transformed the slick slide-rule calculator into an advanced scientific machine.

Sadly, it also transformed a cheap little calculating aid into a piece of capital investment.

Now the all-new Sinclair Cambridge Programmable puts programmability where it belongs: in the palm of your hand, at a breakthrough price.

The Cambridge Programmable is genuinely pocketable. A mere 4 1/2" x 2", it weighs about 2 oz.

Yet there is absolutely no compromise in the package of functions it offers. Because the Cambridge Programmable is both a scientific calculator with memory, algebraic logic and brackets (which means you enter a calculation exactly as you write it), and a programmable calculator which offers simple, flexible through-the-keyboard program entry and operation.

The Cambridge Programmable has a 36-step program memory, and features conditional and unconditional branch instructions (go to and go if negative).

There is also a step facility, which allows you to step through the program to check that it has been entered correctly. If there is any programming error, the learn key allows you to correct single steps without destroying any of the remainder of the program.

To achieve this, each program key-stroke has an identifying code, or "check symbol".

(The symbols for the digit keys are the digits themselves, while the symbols for the operator keys are letters printed beside the keys.)

The check symbol for \square , for example, is F. So, if, as you step through the program, the display shows,

check symbol step number

F 0000 25

It means that \square is programmed as step 26. If step 26 should have been \square , all you have to do is press

learn RUN +

puts machine into "learn mode."

It's as simple as that!

These facilities make the Cambridge Programmable exceptionally powerful, whether it's running programs you devise for yourself or the programs in the Program Library.

Use the 294-program library to tailor the machine to your own speciality.

Like a full-size computer—and unlike far more expensive specialist calculators—the Sinclair Cambridge Programmable can be programmed to handle calculations concerned with any speciality.

And of course, whatever it's doing the Programmable is error-free—in fact, once it's programmed, it can even be given to an operator who doesn't understand the program!

To save you time, and to help inexperienced programmers, Sinclair have produced a library of 294 programs ready to be entered straight into the calculator.

The library is broken up into four books, covering programs for General Calculations, Finance and Statistics; Mathematics and Geometry; Physics and Engineering; and Electronics.

The full list of programs covers:

Book 1 General/Finance/Statistics 77 programs inc: Percentage Metric System Memory Games Dates Finance Mortgages Statistics

Book 2 Mathematics 93 programs inc: Algebra Calculus Geometry Trigonometry Number Theory Transcendental Functions

Book 3 Physics and Engineering 77 programs inc: Astronomy Statics and Dynamics Relativity Mechanics Properties of Matter Fluids Structures Thermodynamics

Book 4 Electronics 47 programs inc: Networks Circuits Filters Electrostatics Electrodynamics Radiation and Propagation

Book 3 Physics and Engineering

77 programs inc: Astronomy Statics and Dynamics Relativity Mechanics Properties of Matter Fluids Structures Thermodynamics

Using these standard programs, the Cambridge Programmable solves problems from quadratic equations (where the program gives both real and imaginary roots) to twin-T filter design, and from linear regression to bond yields. It even plays a lunar landing game! To realise the full power of the Cambridge Programmable, the Program Library is a must.

(The calculator is supplied with 12 sample programs, and full instructions for entering your own program. The four books in the program library are available at £1.95 each, or £4.95 for the complete set. An order form is included with each calculator.)

Why the Cambridge Programmable costs so little

The Sinclair Cambridge Programmable uses the Sinclair talent for miniaturisation to the full—as you'd expect from the British company that pioneered the truly pocketable pocket calculator, and recently introduced the world's first pocket TV.

Circuit and circuitry design are unique to Sinclair, and the Cambridge Programmable is assembled by Sinclair's own staff at their Cambridgehire factory.

The result is a pocket programmable calculator of advanced design at a price unmatched by any comparable calculator.

10-day no-obligation offer

There's a lot more to this remarkable calculator than a brief written description can cover.

You need to see it and handle it... to program it yourself... to check its performance... to test the full range of functions... to evaluate, perhaps, its use as an educational aid in developing a student's computer understanding.

Try the Sinclair Programmable at your local shop—see how easy it is to use and program. (If by any chance you've difficulty in finding one, send a cheque for £17.23 direct to Sinclair—10-day money-back undertaking, of course.)

Sinclair Radionics Ltd, London Road, St Ives, Huntingdon, Cambs. PE17 4HJ. Tel: St Ives (0480) 64946.

Sinclair

VAT No. 215 6770 88. Reg. No. 684 453 England.

Basques demand leader's release

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, Aug 24

Protest marches in two Basque cities yesterday kept up the pressure for the release of the separatist leader who was in jail in Madrid, while authorities in San Sebastian denounced "subversive groups" for organizing attempts to disturb the peace.

A note signed by the civil governor of Guipuzcoa province was published in San Sebastian last night, appealing to the "good judgement" of citizens and asking them to refrain from involvement in public gatherings which degenerate into acts of violence.

Coming after nearly a week of daily demonstrations for the release of Señor Miguel Angel Apatxegi, the note was dismissed by the separatist Basque groups as a "demagogic" attempt to break up a demonstration in San Sebastian by about 500 youths who had blocked traffic sitting down on a main thoroughfare.

In Bilbao, about 800 marchers paraded through the streets carrying the red, white and green Basque flag and banners referring to Señor Apatxegi, who was arrested earlier this summer in connection with the kidnapping and murder of a Spanish millionaire by the separatist organization ETA.

In Madrid, petrol bombs were thrown against the main doors of the Palace of Justice on Tuesday night, but police extinguished the flames quickly and there was little damage.

According to an anonymous telephone call received in the offices of the Madrid daily *Diario 16*, the attack was the work of the Spanish Marxist-Leninist Communist Party and Basque Marxist-Leninist Communist Youth to attract attention to their demand for the release of Señor Manuel Blanco Apatxegi, an imprisoned member of the Basque separatist group.

by Prudence Glynn

The gentrification of British menswear



Photographs by John Leigh


Simpson
H. C. GADLEY

A black and white illustration of a woman in profile, facing left. She is wearing a dark, textured suit jacket over a light-colored blouse with a high collar. Her arms are crossed over her chest. The illustration is framed by a simple rectangular border. The background is dark and textured.

Lightweight

Take a perfectly cut DAKS suit from Simpson. Add the luxury of 100% wool - without its weight. Single-breasted Stroud suit in Pure New Wool. £99.00. Shirt and tie from a selection.

love: Tony Curtis, plain
 pattern men models a raincoat
 rubberized cotton \$52, stone,
 beige or grey.
 n: Wool jacket \$74, plain
 yellow shirt \$31, moleskin waist-
 coat \$18, and moleskin trousers
 \$10. The trousers have a double
 breast at the front.
 Small check jacket \$72, cordu-
 roy trousers in green, grey,
 beige and brown \$31, green
 corduroy waistcoat \$20, tie \$3.50.
 Check V-neck shirt \$31.
 I always knew that *The*
Times readers were excep-
 tionally imaginative, but even
 recognize that however

lovely to prose there comes a moment when a picture might say more. So here is the actual pomander I wrote so glowingly about last week. It was designed by David Morris for Taylor of London, 166 Sloane Street, SW1 (tel 01-223 4653). It measures three inches in diameter, is made in hand-finished, heavily engraved silver, is filled with a mixture guaranteed by Taylor's to last at least 50 years and still see off the nastiest whiffs and plagues of polluted London. It costs about £195 and is issued in a strictly limited number.

LEGAL NOTICES

of the nature of the GARNER TEXTILES
sued and is the Master of the
Salem, N. C. 10-15.

to have been given that the
of the being VOLUN-
and UPON the
of before the 28th day of
October, 1914, and in their
respective addresses and discrip-
tion of the particular thing
or claim, and the names of the
persons or legal entities who
are or shall be Solicitors
for the same.

W. C. CURTIS, F. C. A. or J. A.
of the said Garners Textiles
LIQUIDATION of the said Com-
pany, writing from the said Liquidator
personally or by their Solici-
tors, to the effect that the said
claims at such time and
place as in default thereof such
person or persons shall be
excluded from the benefit of
the said 18th day of August.

W. C. CURTIS, F. C. A.,
Liquidator.

[illegible]

5 COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the
 name of EARSPY INVESTMENTS
 (s)ed, Nature of Business: Prop-
 erty and Insurance.
 WINDING-UP ORDER MADE
 in July, 1977.
 DATE and PLACE of FIRST
 MEETING:
 Creditors 8th September,
 at Room 239, Terrapin House,
 High Holborn, London WC1V
 at 11.00 o'clock.
 Creditors on the same
 date at the same place at 11.30
 o'clock.
 L. R. BATES, Official Receiver
 and Provisional Liquidator.

NO. 00198 OF 1971
 THE COMPANIES ACT, 1949 In the
 Matter of JOHN FODIN and
 CO. (JEAN L. FODIN)
 Notice is hereby given that a
 RECEIVERSHIP ORDER has been
 granted by the COURT OF CHANCERY
 in favor of the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR
 of the above-named Company, and
 is to be declared in the above-
 named Company's name in the
 presence of the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR
 and Creditors who have not already
 declared their claims are to come in
 and prove such claims on or before
 the 9th September, 1971, after
 which time the same will be
 deemed to have been proved.
 RECEIVER AND LIQUIDATOR OF THE
 above-named Company will proceed
 to realize the assets of the above-
 named Company having regard only to
 the preferential creditors as shall
 have been proved and to the claims
 of the unsecured creditors.
 L. R. BATES Official Receiver
 of the High Court of Justice
 House, Holborn Viaduct,
 London, EC1N 2RD.

Companies Acts 1948 to 1947
ATACQUE HOUSE HOTEL
Limited.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant
section 293 of the Companies Act,
that a meeting of the
Directors of the above-named
company will be held at the office
of Messrs Currie & Co., situated at
Beaumont Street, London-W.1 on
Friday, the 8th day of September
at 11 o'clock midday, for the
purpose mentioned in sections 294
and 295 of the said Act.
Signed this 17th day of August
1948
By Order of the Board,
C. D. COE,
Secretary.

in the High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy No. 547 of 1977.
RE: JACOB COHEN (Male),
Occupation: "Lawson of Flat 31,
161 Arlosoroff Street, Tel Aviv,
the Republic of Israel and lately
residing at The Churchill Hotel,
22 Grosvenor Square, London, W1A
2LD." Under the name of
24th June 1977) FIRST MEETING
of CREDITORS 7th September 1977
at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon at
Room 310 of the Royal Courts of
Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LJ.
Public Examination 4th October 1977 at
10.30 o'clock in the forenoon at Court
26, (Court 26, Strand), Royal
Courts of Justice, Strand, London,
WC2A 2LL.

COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the
of SECURIDOGS Limited,
of Address: Provision of
the services.
HINING-UP ORDER MADE 20th
and PLACE of FIRST MEET-
ING on 9th September, 1977,
at 12.30, Atlantic House, Fleet
Street, London ECLN. 2ND
at 10 o'clock.
MEMBERSHIP on the same or
at the same place at 7.30
P.M. J. CHRISTMAS, Official
Receptor and Provisional
Liquidator.

N.B. All debts due to be paid to rev.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the
Waters of BELLEVILLE, N.B.HERDS
MACHINERY, and the NATURE
of Business: Builders Merchants
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 4th
JUN. 1977.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST
MEETINGS
CREDITORS 8th September,
1977, at Room 239, Tomlinson House,
81, High Holborn, London WC1V
6LS at 10.30 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORS on the same
day and at the same place at 10.30
o'clock.
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver

COMPANIES ACT, 1912 In the
of B C GATEHOUSE
SPORT Limited. Nature of
Transport Contractor
ORDER MADE 23rd
1977.
PLACE OF FIRST MEET-
INGS 8th September, 1977,
1320, Atlantic House, Hol-
born, London, EC1N 2HD
10 o'clock.
FURTHER on the same day
at the same place at 10.30
W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official
Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the
 Matter of HANSA RESOURCES
 AND TRANSPORT GROUP Limited.
 Nature of Business: A holding company.
 WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 4th
 Jan., 1977.
 DATE and PLACE of FIRST
 MEETINGS
 Creditors 8th September,
 1977, at Room 359, Templar House,
 81, High Holborn, London WC1V
 6LP, at 2.00 o'clock.
 CONTRIBUTORIES on the same
 day and at the same place at 2.30
 o'clock.
 L. R. BATES, Official Receiver
 and Provisional Liquidator.

Director of THOMPSON MARINE
 RANCE - BROKERS Limited
 e of Business: Insurance
 e
 DING-UP ORDER MADE 25th
 TE and PLACE of FIRST
 INGS:
 EDIT: 245 September 1977.
 am 259 Tompall Hopper, 81
 Harkness, London, WC1V 6LP
 00 o'clock.
 TRIBUTORIES On the same
 nd at the same place at 10.30
 e.
 R. BATES, Official Receiver
 and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In
the Matter of BLUNTOURS Limited.
Nature of Business: Travel Agents
and leisure tour arrangers.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE
18th July 1977.
and PLACE OF FIRST
MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 8th September 1977,
at Rooms G20, Atlantic House, Har-
born Road, London EC4N 2RD,
at 11.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same
day and at the same place at 11.30
o'clock.
N. SADDLER, Official
Receiver and Provisional
Liquidator.

COMPANIES ACT, 1968 in
G. F. PATER

**MISCELLANEOUS
FINANCIAL**

**THE CONVERTIBLE BOND
FUND N.Y.**
Incorporated with limited liability in
the United States and Antilles.
Shareholders in the fund are
advised that PAYMENT of a DIVI-
DEND of U.S. Dollars 0.18 per
share has been approved by the
Board of Management. This is an
interim dividend in respect of the
year ending 31st December, 1977,
and consideration will be given to a
final dividend at the end of the
financial year.

Coupon No. 18 on bearer shares

1. Equipment, Motors, and
 2. "TRUCKS" MADE
 3. On the 18th day of July, 1977.
 4. 2nd and PLACE of FIRST
 5. NG'S
 6. DITORS 8th September 1977.
 7. at 239 Temple Road, St
 8. John's London, WCLV 6LP
 9. O'clock.
 10. TRIBUTORIES On the same
 11. d at the same place at 12.30
 12. R. BATES Official Receiver
 13. and Provisional Liquidator.

IMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the
 of MOONWOOD Limited,
 of Business: Property deal-

Office on 25 August 1977. Distribution cheques will be posted to the holders of registered shares on that date.

Copies of the Interim report of the Fund for the period ended 30th June, 1977, will be available at the offices of banks and brokers from whom shares were purchased and at the offices of the Selling Agents.

By Order of
The Board of Management.
Cairo,
25 August, 1977.

NEWBURY DISTRICT COUNCIL
BILL
Passed 11 August 1977 60.4m Bill

15 1977
 AND PLACE OF FIRST
 1977
 7th September 1977.
 G20 Atlantic House, Hol-
 lington, London EC1N 3BD.
 2 or less
 1977
 1 at the same place at 11.30
 H. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Offi-
 cial Receiver and Provisional
 Liquidator.
 COMPANIES ACT 1948 in
 use of DREWEN Limited.
 of business: Ship forwarding
 ING-UP ORDER MADE 11th

Applications **£0.4m.** Outstanding
Bills **£0.4m.**

COMPANY NOTICES

Notice to Holders of Bearer Depository Receipts (BDRs) in Common Stock of HITACHI, LTD.

We are pleased to confirm that copies of the Consolidated Financial Statements for March 31, 1977 and 1976 of Hitachi, Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries are now available to BDR Holders upon application to the following conversion agents:

Citibank Branches in:

Amsterdam	Frankfurt
-----------	-----------

IGS: And PLACE at FIRST.
 10THS 8th September 1977.
 3 G30 Atlantic House, Hol-
 edort London EC1N 2HD.
 3 o'clock.
 RIBBITORIES on the same
 at the same place at 10.30

SADDLER.	Official
Receiver and	Provisional
Judicator.	

and at: Banque Internationale a
Luxembourg. S.A. Luxembourg.
SSI Office, Citibank, N.A. London
Depository.
August 1977.

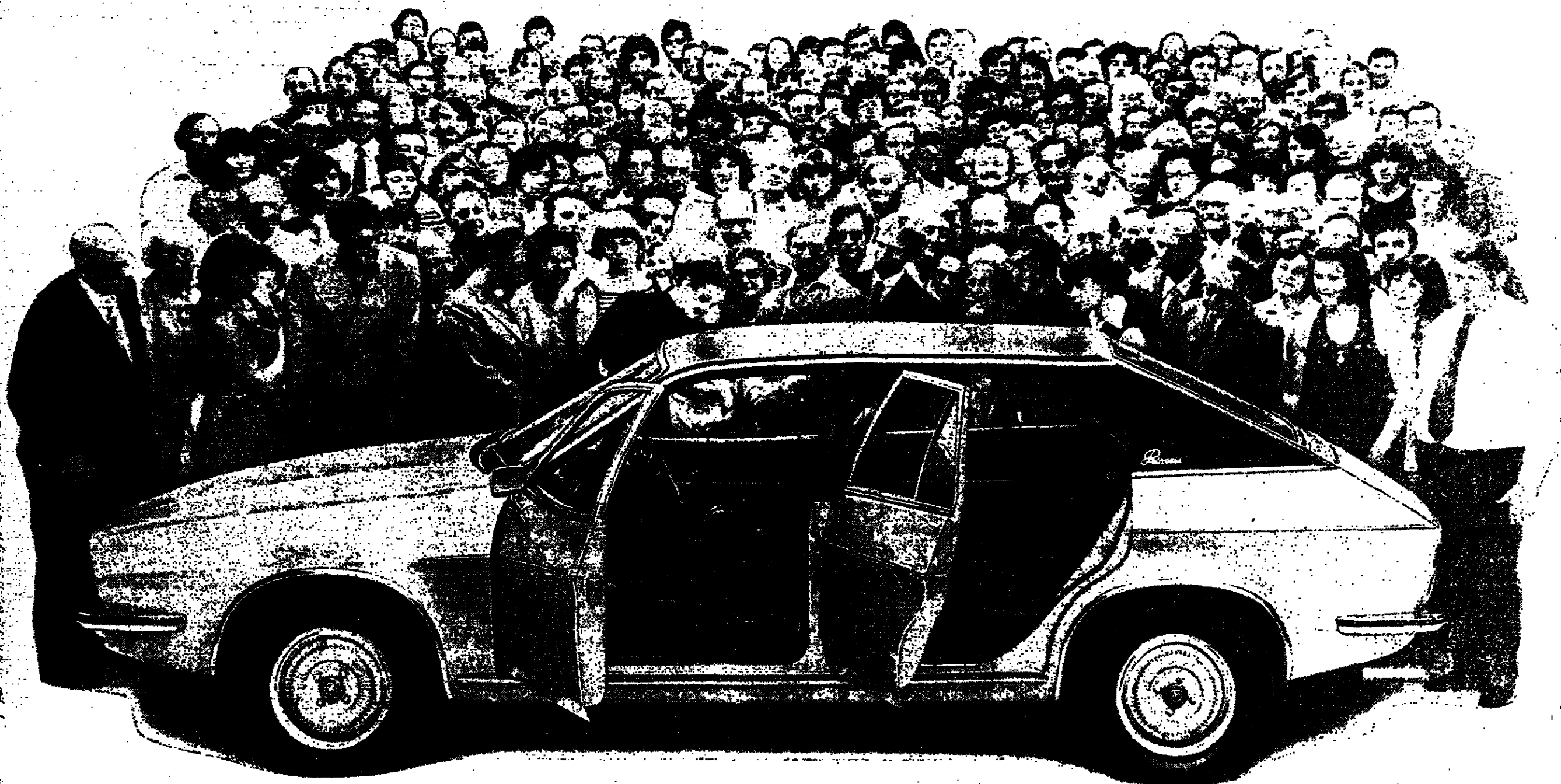
**Now you're sure of The Times,
make sure of your Times.**

To avoid any unnecessary wastage of newsprint, The Times has reduced the number of copies offered for casual sale.

This means, quite simply, that if you haven't a standing order with your newsagent on occasions you could forfeit your daily copy. And regular Times readers don't like that—their day isn't quite the same without The Times.

Be sure of your Times by placing a regular order with your newsagent now.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26



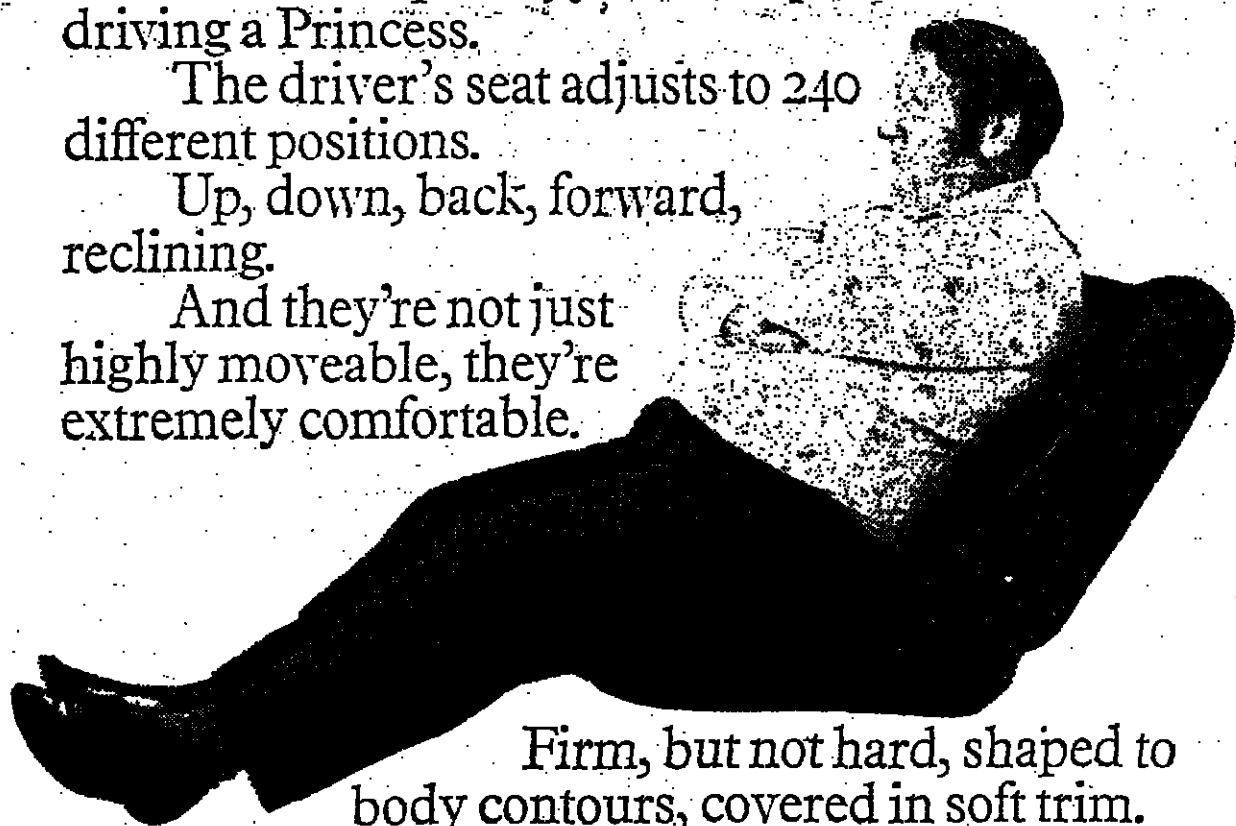
240 different people can sit quite comfortably in a Princess.

It doesn't matter if you're a 5 ft ballerina or a 20 stone shot-putter, you'll be quite comfortable driving a Princess.

The driver's seat adjusts to 240 different positions.

Up, down, back, forward, reclining.

And they're not just highly moveable, they're extremely comfortable.



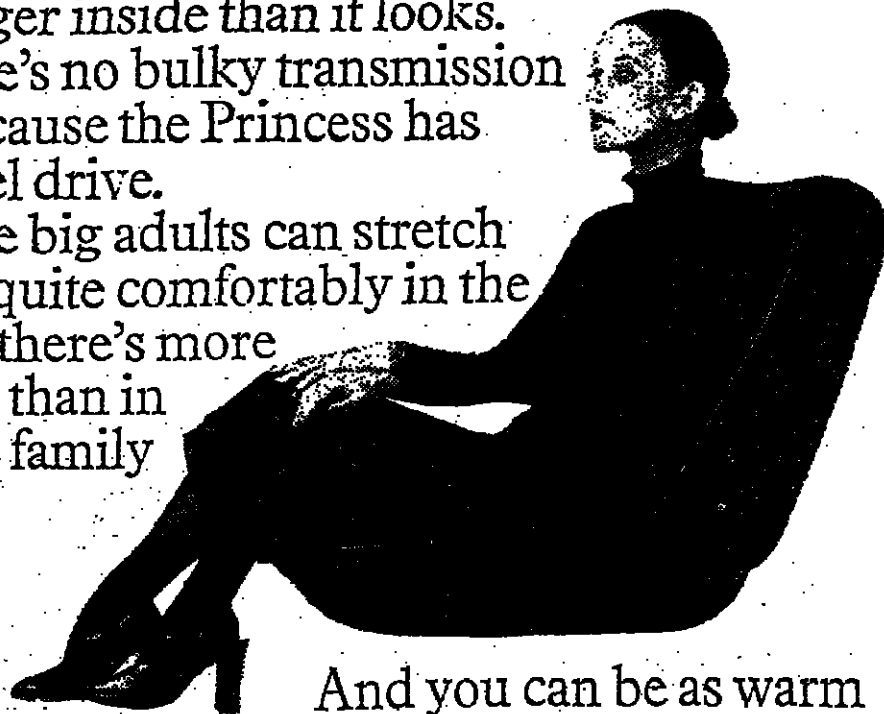
Firm, but not hard, shaped to body contours, covered in soft trim.

And even if you push the front seats right back, you won't cramp the passengers in the rear.

Like Dr. Who's police box, the Princess is much bigger inside than it looks.

There's no bulky transmission tunnel because the Princess has front wheel drive.

Three big adults can stretch their legs quite comfortably in the back, and there's more headroom than in most other family saloons.



And you can be as warm or as cool as you like. The air-blending heater system can pump out 5.5 kw of heat, or a huge flow of fresh air in summer.

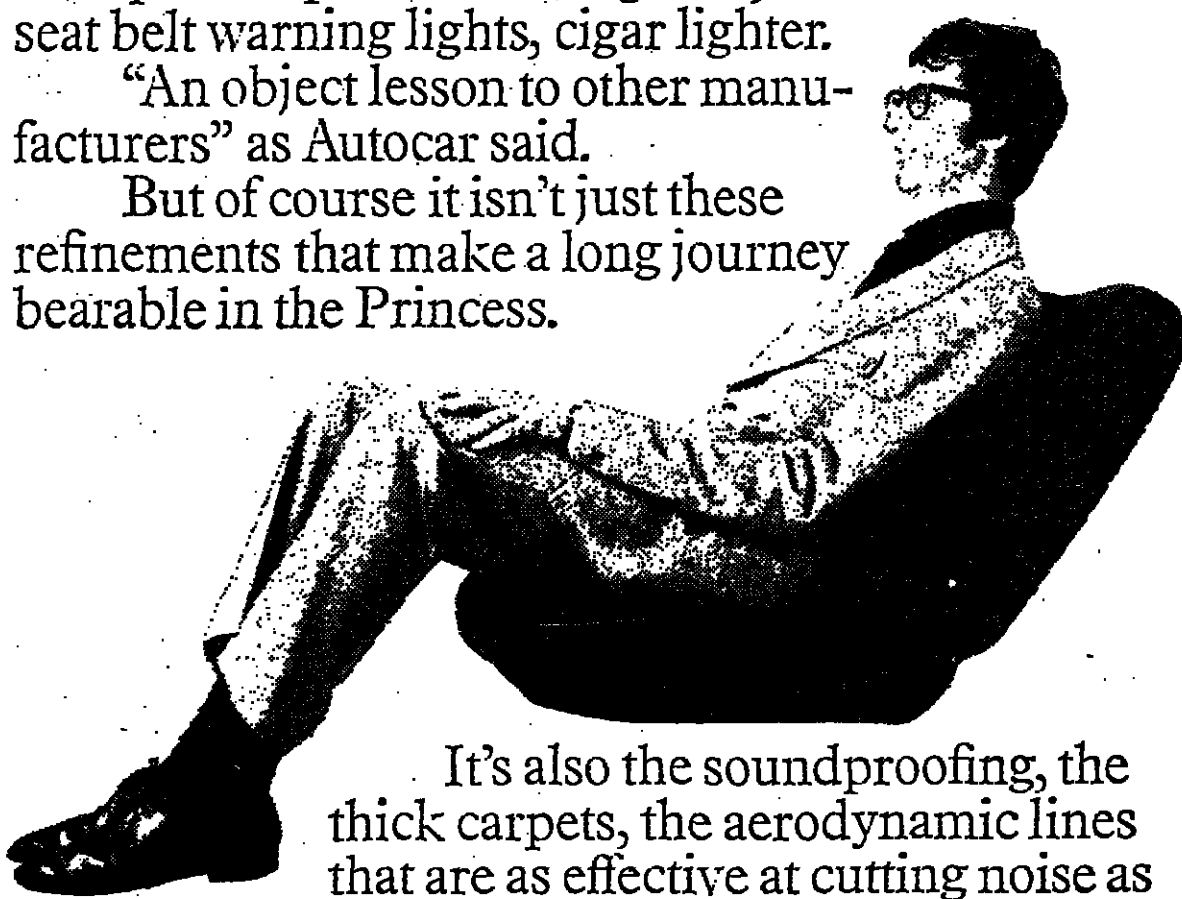
You'll find side window demisters as well as a heated rear window.

Now back to the driver, and his fingertip controls.

Everything to hand and eye. Heater, brake failure warning light, four-jet electric screen wash, two speed wipers with a huge arc, hazard and seat belt warning lights, cigar lighter.

"An object lesson to other manufacturers" as Autocar said.

But of course it isn't just these refinements that make a long journey bearable in the Princess.



It's also the soundproofing, the thick carpets, the aerodynamic lines that are as effective at cutting noise as they're pleasing on the eye. (And in the 2200 models, the power steering, the smoothness of six cylinders.)

And of course the unique Hydragas® independent suspension which swallows up potholes and bumps.

It all adds up to the Princess, highest rated of 61 cars (Rolls-Royce and BMW included) tested by Autocar last year.

And perhaps the most comfortable thought of all - this superb range of cars costs only £3297 (1800) to £4319 (2200 HLS).

Princess

A range of beautifully thought out cars. From Leyland Cars. With Supercover.

Is there a need for an American style anti-Treasury to service Parliament?

The cumbersome 'closed shop' facing MPs who keep an eye on public spending

If there is any subject that goes to the heart of the political debate, it is that of public expenditure. It is the accounts of the public household—the policies for spending and raising money—which reflect the social and political priorities of the Government. All the more surprising, therefore, is the continuing inability of the House of Commons to devise machinery for adequately scrutinizing these accounts.

This year, for the first time, the Public Expenditure Committee made a concerted effort to examine the Government's spending plans. Its sub-committees—each specializing in a different policy area—produced a rapid report on the 1977 Public Expenditure White Paper.

The exercise did not cause much stir. Each subcommittee interpreted the task differently. Some reviewed entire programmes; others concentrated on specific aspects of particular policies. No comprehensive attempt was made to review the policies underlying the expenditure figures in the light of alternative policy options.

Nor is this surprising. Having played a walk-on part in the exercise—as a specialist adviser to one of the subcommittees—it now seems to me that the MPs have managed to produce no report at all. Each inquiry has to start

from scratch: the committee members are plunged into policy subjects, which may be entirely new to them, without any systematic preliminary briefing.

Apart from the overworked committee clerk and a very part-time advisers—there is no source of policy analysis to which the MPs can turn. All their information has to be elicited by seeking evidence and questioning witnesses—as cumbersome and time-consuming a method as has yet been devised.

In the circumstances, it is a tribute to the improvisatory abilities of both MPs and clerks that the Public Expenditure Committee so frequently manages to raise searching questions and to challenge government policies. But why should such inquiries be a test of the ingenuity of those taking part?

Would it not be sensible to facilitate the work of MPs by removing some of the hurdles and actually give them more help?

Soon after my brief spell as a specialist adviser to the expenditure committee, I was in a position to try to answer these questions while on a visit to Washington. Since 1974, Congress has had precisely the sort of institutions that Parliament at present so conspicuously lacks. This is the Congressional Budget Office, a sort of anti-Treasury, which carries out the task of economic and policy analysis on behalf of the Senate

and the House of Representatives.

In crude terms the role of the CBO is to provide Congress with much of the information cabinet ministers in Britain might expect to find in briefing papers. It produces running reports on the long-term consequences of individual spending decisions: a so-called "score card". It publishes an annual report on the budget, which includes a discussion of alternative spending and revenue levels in the light of various assumptions about the future of the economy.

Additionally the CBO produces special reports designed to inform Congress about policy options: precisely the kind of "costed" options which the Public Expenditure Committee has so long tried to extract from the Government.

Among these have been studies of long-term care for the elderly, an evaluation of the policy alternatives for temporary employment, a review of the options for dealing with the teenage jobless and an analysis of alternative approaches to prison construction. Altogether 39 such studies were published in 1976, although others were carried out and made generally available without being formally published.

In all this, the aim is to analyse the policy alternatives and to provide the information required for their assessment.

To quote a memorandum CBO's director, Dr. Alice Rivlin, to her staff: "Our work and our publications must always be balanced, thorough and free of any partisan tinge. Our task is to provide information which will help the whole Congress to reach its decisions. . . . We are not to be advocates."

To carry out this role the CBO has a budget of nearly \$5m and a staff of 208. Of these 161 are classified as "professional", and there is a very short secretarial staff of 47 people. Looking at the staff list is illuminating of the diversity of skills and the variety of backgrounds represented. There are economists, policy analysts, political scientists, management and operations research experts. They are drawn from independent research institutes such as Brookings (like Alice Rivlin herself) and the Rand Corporation, universities, government departments and local government.

In short, the CBO is a microcosm of the highly mobile, extremely diverse United States policy elite—so very much more heterogeneous and open than the British closed-shop equivalent.

All this may seem impressive on paper. But does it work? Given the very different responsibilities of Parliament and Congress, is there really anything to be learned from the example of the CBO? Or is this simply yet another example of the American tendency to solve all

problems by an over-investment of people and money?

In trying to answer these questions, there is a very real difficulty. For the irony is that the role of the CBO may be less essential in the context of the American situation than a similar institution would be in British circumstances.

The problem of American Congressmen—in contrast to British MPs—is a shortage, rather than a surplus, of policy advice. Apart from the CBO, there is the general accounting office (rather like the Comptroller-General's department, but branching out into efficiency audit and programme evaluation), the office of technology assessment and the congressional reference service (the equivalent of the House of Commons Library, but infinitely better financed and manned).

In addition, each congressman and each congressional committee has ample staff. Altogether, the congressional staff now exceeds 23,000—three times as many people as there were in 1954.

This bloated army of congressional staff creates as many difficulties as it resolves. There is sharp competition for access to Congress: the CBO was set up only after a rearguard action by the long-established general accounting office. Importantly, the mass of staff is not the mass of the budget. Swamped by paper, congressmen may leave too much

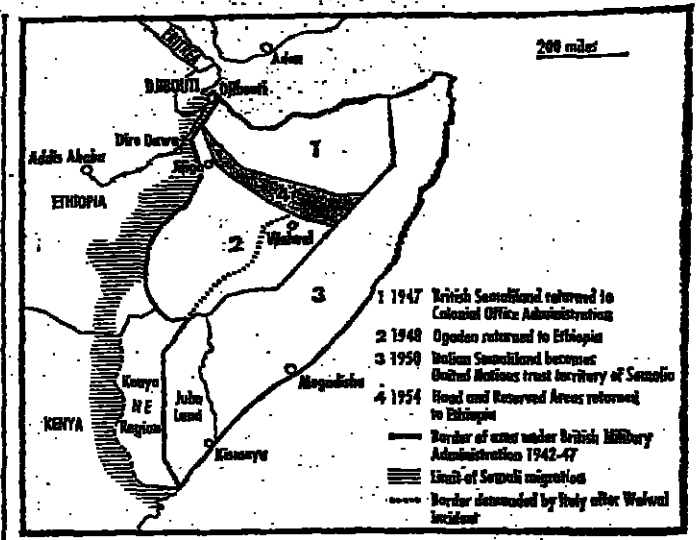
to their staff, with the result that power switches from the elected members to their appointed assistants.

All this would suggest that, in thinking about improving the support for MPs, it is essential to avoid a similar proliferation of different sources of support. Traditionally, of course, this line of argument has been used to bolster the case for expanding the House of Commons Library or the Comptroller-General's department.

But neither of these institutions is capable of doing the kind of job performed by the CBO: the analysis of individual policies in the framework of an overall assessment of the economy and in the context of the implications for public expenditure and taxation.

In effect, the need is for an anti-Treasury responsible for servicing Parliament, so that MPs are equipped to embark on their task of scrutiny on more equal terms with ministers and civil servants. And that means inventing a new institution, rather than trying to transform existing—and therefore resistant—organizations.

Rudolf Klein
The author is senior fellow at the Centre for Studies in Social Policy and professor-designate of social policy at the University of Bath.
© Times Newspapers Ltd 1977.



Somalia: a case of frontiers in the wrong place

God made Somaliland, then he made the Somali, and then he laughed. The old Arab saying epitomises the dreary barrenness of much of Somalia. Winters Churchill once called it a desert of rocks and thorn trees peopled by rifle-armed fanatics.

The Ogaden is part of this wilderness; so are the nomads who wander between the water holes in search of new grazing for their cattle.

The Somalis have not always been there. Some 500 years ago they are believed to have displaced the Galla, also Cushites, who had lived in the area since the time of the Pharaohs. The Somalis' migration in search of new pastures for a growing population of people and cattle has helped to create the border problem. So has the expansion of the territory of Ethiopia, whose capital has moved southwards from Addis Ababa over the past 2,000 years.

The European powers have been blamed for most of the century's political frontiers established during the scramble for Africa in the last two decades of the nineteenth century. Emperor Menelik II of Ethiopia must bear much of the responsibility for the situation in the Horn of Africa.

Safeguarding the sea route

In 1891 Menelik sent a letter to European heads of state denouncing all foreign claims to his territory and claiming such distant places as Khartoum, Lake Victoria, the Ogaden and all the Somali coast. A few days later Britain agreed to place Ethiopia in the Italian sphere of influence, together with most of Somaliland.

The Anglo-French treaty of 1888 had already given France control of Djibouti, and confirmed Britain's interests in British Somaliland, which had nothing to do with Africa but, like the occupation of Aden in 1839, was to safeguard the sea route to India.

Italian forces did occupy British, but in their march towards the Ethiopian heartland were defeated at Adowa, capital of Tigray province, in 1896. This battle was to influence much of the Horn's future.

Uniquely, Europe's partition plans had gone awry in Ethiopia. For the first time an African government had a say in the colonial adventure.

In 1897 an Anglo-Ethiopian treaty delimited the border between Ethiopia and British Somaliland. Unfortunately for the Somalis it bisected the Hadramaut grazing land; so it was agreed that British-protected Somalis could move into Ethiopian territory with their cattle during the wet season.

The following year Menelik, with French support, sent an expedition into the Ogaden desert to expand his empire. Fortunately, the Mad Mullah came to his assistance.

For years the Mad Mullah had been spreading dissonance among Somalis in the British and Italian protectorates. Ethiopian forces came to the aid of the British, and rifles in quelling the dervishes and when the campaign was over Menelik set seal to his sovereignty over the Ogaden.

By 1913 the borders as set in modern states had been agreed by Ethiopia and the three European powers con-

cerned. The Ogaden was specifically stated to be part of Ethiopia. The only major change was in 1922 when Jubaland, part of British East Africa (now Kenya) was ceded to Italian Somaliland. It included the port of Kismayu.

One weakness in the 1908 convention was that the Italian-Ethiopian boundary was open to different interpretations, leading to a provisional boundary being established.

It was this that gave the Italians under Mussolini, still smarting from their defeat at Adowa, the pretext for invading Ethiopia in 1934 at Walwal, an oasis some 60 miles inside Ethiopia used by Somalis. Italian forces came into conflict with Ethiopian troops, inflicting heavy casualties. The Italians had some excuse for forcing the area. For years no Ethiopian had been seen near the place.

The following year the Italians, after blocking all attempts at conciliation, attacked the Ethiopians with all the might they had, including bombs and poison gas. Haile Selassie fled to exile in Britain.

Since becoming emperor in 1930 Haile Selassie had done much to modernize an empire in many parts of which his writ did not always run. Even after the unity of Ethiopia was done by the Italians during their brief rule from 1936 to 1941. Good roads were not the least of their accomplishments.

In 1941 Ethiopia was liberated by British, American, East African and West African troops. From 1942 to 1947 British and Italian Somaliland and the Ogaden were united under a British military administration.

Britain wanted the union to be permanent but other powers disagreed. Ethiopia resented Britain's continued presence in the Ogaden and distrusted its intentions, which is not surprising. Haile Selassie must have been much disillusioned by the 1935-36 Italian plan for 1935, under which the British and French foreign ministers would have had Italy awarded the Ogaden outright and given economic rights over most of southern Ethiopia.

An ideal solution that was lost

In the event the chance for the nearest thing to an ideal solution in the Horn of Africa was missed. Between 1947 and 1954 the pre-war boundaries were resumed. When the republic of Somalia was born in 1960 it consisted only of the former British and Italian territories.

The new state adopted the five-pointed star of Greater Somalia as its emblem. Two of its aims had been achieved: it is fighting for the third in the Ogaden; the fourth, Djibouti is now independent of France; the fifth is the North Eastern Region of Kenya.

Opponents of Greater Somali argue that over the centuries the Somalis have been pushing forward on all fronts and the much of the land they now claim is not rightfully theirs. It is of advantage to Ethiopia and Kenya, too, for there is a buffer zone where the nomadic tribes may roam but not where cattle-raiding parties may be kept at bay. There is also, of course, the possibility that oil may be found in the deserts.

I now hear that the Peak eldest son, Jeremy, has been embassy chaplain in Aden and will administer the Anglican parish of St Andrews.

Edward Stair

How Pakistan's most gifted woman took over her jailed husband's party

General Zia ul Haq, Pakistan's chief martial law administrator, has refused to disband the special tribunal set up by the Bhutto regime to try Mr. Abdul Wali Khan, leader of the Pathans of North-West Frontier Province and perhaps the country's best-known political prisoner.

For the past two years, while he has remained in jail, his wife, the Begum Nasim Wali Khan, has been effectively leading his movement, the National Democratic Party, and now one of the constituents of the anti-Bhutto National Alliance (PNA).

"My husband and I had a chance to meet each other for the first time when he was released after having been detained for seven years after independence. My father was imprisoned alongside him and decided while in jail that he should marry him. For in my family, in this part of the world, more than 80 per cent of marriages are arranged," the Begum told me.

Now in her forties and some 15 years younger than her husband, the Begum is something of a paradox—she has emerged, even in the eyes of men in this staunchly Islamic country, as Pakistan's most gifted woman politician yet. She comes from the most traditional part of the country.

Unlike most fighters for women's rights elsewhere, she does not wish to challenge her society's conservatism but seeks an evolution favourable to women within it. With a stature and deep voice which would make a fine contralto opera singer in Europe, the Begum keeps strictly to an orthodox way of dressing, with chador (head scarf) and shawl trousers. She wears a fine diamond on her nose yet hides a handsome face behind heavy, masculine glasses and wears an airline pilot's size wristwatch. That contrast is revealing.

"We have several different women's organizations here, such as the all-Pakistan Women's Association, but they have not given the training needed so that women can enter into politics. The whole thing has remained drawing-room politics. I don't like to say it, but it is the society's butterflies in politics—nor women at all classes, upper middle and working class women. All nice-looking, well-dressed ladies,

they come to the meetings in clubs but politics must go into the streets, into the shabby villages because the majority of the people live there.

"We have to go to those people who need the development, not in the big cities but in a village where a woman doesn't know anything about her rights and so she can't begin to fight for them. That's the main woman's problem in Pakistan."

The Begum replied with a deep, generous laugh when I asked if there is not a contradiction underlying the election manifesto of the PNA when it promises women their full economic, political and social rights "in accordance with the Holy Koran"? Then she developed her basic standpoint: "You mean that the Koran does not give rights to a woman? No, it does give rights to a woman in its own society."

The Begum argues women in Iran, Egypt, and backward neighbouring Afghanistan all prove that Islam need not stand in the way for women entering into their rightful place, as those societies see it. By this the Begum meant women have the right, for instance, to go out to work, not to wear the veil when in a factory or the fields (this impedes their work), and to dispose of their property or earnings as they wish. If a woman is liberal enough to go out to work, then in my view she should have the liberty to spend her wages.

"But you are wearing a headscarf; you don't believe women's liberation, do you?" I asked. "It is respectable for a woman to have her head covered and if someone asked me to do without my veil, I wouldn't do it," she replied.

"It's the tradition, even if we try we can't go without any purdah. It doesn't harm a woman to cover her head or her arms, so I won't oppose it," she replied.

Then she came back to the central theme that it all depends on the women having the will to take their place in Pakistan society: "If only half a body is working you would not call that a body, would you? The hand may not be as strong as the leg," she goes on, using an image for a



Women working without the veil: "If a woman is liberal enough to go to work, she should have the liberty to spend her wages."

woman's place in society she likes it. It is not the same sort of function. But we need all the parts of the body functioning properly and it is the same with our society."

"In your developed countries you can afford to let a woman stay out of the struggle for the betterment of the nation, while we cannot afford to omit a single person who is capable of doing a job."

The importance of better education for women's advance was stressed by the Begum, who argued the present set up does not serve the majority of the people. "The children of well-fed people and the rich are sent to English language schools, founded by the British and they are the good schools of the country."

"The basic fault is that education from the beginning is not in our own languages. In the primary schools they start in Urdu, but it is not the mother tongue in any province—in Frontier we speak Pashtu, in

Punjab, Punjabi, in Sind, Sindhi, and in Baluchistan, Baluchi. . . . We have to learn Urdu as our national language, but this should come after the children have had the grounding in their respective mother tongue."

Capability not sex must be the yardstick. "If Mrs. Thatcher has qualities of leadership and the capability to do that job, there won't be any difficulty," the Begum replied when we got talking about women Prime Ministers and the defeat of Mrs. Gandhi in India and Mrs. Bandaranaike in Sri Lanka. They both lost because they were women, she said emphatically, but because of errors in political judgment.

The Begum conceded it was "absolutely true" that people had accepted her because she was the wife of the banned National Awami Party leader, rather as Mrs. Bandaranaike, the widow, was accepted as Mrs. Gandhi's daughter. "I think that what cover it would have

been difficult for me to come out," she said.

How the Begum "came out," as she described it, was a lengthy process. As a girl her family had participated in the campaign against British colonial rule, but apart from one brief excursion, campaigning solely among women voters during Ayub Khan's regime, she stayed always at home, listening to politics, participating only indirectly just as her mother had done in the 1930s.

Then the troubles broke out in Baluchistan in 1973 and the provincial government of neighbouring Frontier resigned in sympathy. The central government of Mr. Bhutto intervened sending in the troops to Baluchistan and a regional insurrectionist movement started. This led to the banning of the National Awami Party and her husband's arrest in February 1975, suspected with 54 others of "separatism", after a minister was assassinated in Peshawar.

Things moved rapidly for the Begum. In May she helped to form the successor National Democratic Party. "The first time I came out it was difficult for me. I didn't have the guts at that time. There were two factions, one for me and one against me. I went out to sense the mood of that Congress and I decided to speak. There was a bit of resentment but it was not enough to discourage me, to send me back into my home. So I conclude it's not the man, not the woman, it's capability that counts."

The Begum says she has no idea how her husband will be released. He might be freed as the October general election campaign warms up—if the PNA wins, the mammoth case against the 55 accused would be transferred to the ordinary courts. The Frontier special tribunal whose proceedings were lambasted in a recent Amnesty International report. Light might finally be shed on whether the alleged "ouster" of the Begum really was a case of regionalism provoked by overzealous central government into fighting for local autonomy.

The Begum has no doubts about the wisdom of the Pakistan army. "If they want to keep Pakistan as one country they will have to give the four provinces their provincial rights under the 1973 constitution. It's not a question of whether some officers like it or not, it's a question of the whole country's future."

"For the stability and the peace of the country every government will need to find some practical solution for Baluchistan and Frontier because we are a part of Pakistan. The Bhutto regime tried in Baluchistan to solve a political problem with bullets, but for four long years they have not succeeded."

The Begum was adamant that the military regime must give Pakistan two separate border provinces the same freedom to campaign and vote as the Punjab and Sind for October. But she made clear, so as not to spoil the PNA's chances, she was not campaigning for her husband's immediate release. "I have now gone so deep into politics that sometimes when I go to see him in Hyderabad we only talk politics and I forget completely to tell him of my domestic life," she said. Politics now comes first.

"You must understand in our provinces we are so much bound by our traditions—more, though I don't like to say it, than to Islamic laws. Islam, for instance, does not allow me to divorce my brother-in-law. If God forbid, he was slain, but there in Frontier I have that right to kill."

Is the Frontier still the violent land we read about as children in the storybooks, I asked? "We were the violent ones," the Begum replied with pride. "But now it's not just violence for violence sake, but for our rights."

The caste which has dominated Pakistan for the last 30 years don't accept the idea of human rights. I won't even talk about provincial rights, for they have taken the basic human rights from every ordinary Pakistani for the last 30 years. You say 'the politics' for it's a caste and Mr. Bhutto is an essential part of that caste. If they fail to revive the People's Party, or if the people reject them in October, then they will form a new party with new slogans to deceive the masses," the Begum declared passionately.

Richard Wigg

Hard pedalling puts a man among the birds

These are tense hours for what is traditionally the least tense bunch of people in Britain. But there it is not every day that man looks as if he has turned into a bird.

The Royal Aeronautical Society is awaiting irrefutable evidence from the United States that Bryan Allen has made the world's first sustained man-powered flight.

It is confirmed beyond a peradventure, then Mr. Allen, described merely as 24 and a bicycle racer, will be famous and \$50,000 better off—the sum the aeronautical society has been holding for years, until someone like Mr. Allen claimed it as his prize.

His flying contraption weighed 70lb and was shaped like a dragon fly, with a 9ft wing span. It was pedal-driven over a 1.4 mile course at Shutter, California.

Naturally, the exploit was witnessed. I am told the most important witness was Bill Richardson, an official of the Kern County aviation department. His



Turnerites' towering ambition

The Turner Museum, in Denver, Colorado, has high ambitions—23 storeys high. Scarcely has it opened its doors in a restored mansion in the city, than it has put in a bid for the disused Daniels and Fisher Tower as a permanent home for its Turner collection.

At the moment, all that the museum has got is engravings and prints. Eventually, it hopes to acquire oils and watercolours, too.

I was interested to hear of the link already existing between Turner and the tower.

The brothers

An echo from South Africa, albeit a distant one, of last night's controversial television documentary *The Case of Yolande McShane*.

Professor Chrisman Barnard, the heart transplant pioneer, has made a death pact with his brother Marius, also a cardiac specialist.

Either will take the other's life if he thinks it is not worth going on living and if he is unable to take his own life.

The 57-year-old landmark was modelled on the famous campanile in St Mark's Square, Venice, which Turner often painted.

But it is not only Turners that the good people of Denver have just launched a \$2m appeal—to want to see housed in the tower. On show, too, will be the Turner museum's extensive collection of works by the artists, the English-born painter whose panoramic canvases are said to have inspired the United States Congress to establish the National Parks system.

The professor spoke about the pact at the launching of his new book, *The Night Season*, which has mercy killing as its theme. "One must give a patient a good life, when this is no longer possible, one must give a patient a good death."

A mother was heard reproaching her child on a Littlehampton-bound train the other day. "Don't eat the window, darling. It's British Rail, you know."

Notice in a tiny church at Lindos, Rhodes: "We pray the visitors if they please to give each his penny for good philanthropic."

The top brass of Carter lineage

Carter fever continues to prove highly contagious and a hear that the Yorkshire based firm of E. P. Publishing are to present a copy of their classic work *History of Herfordshire* by John Edwin Cussans to the American President.

A section of the book (the chapter of King's Langley) contains a detailed description of a brass (still to be seen in the village church) which refers to an early member of the Carter family.

The brass reads: "Here lyeth the body of John Carter late of Giffes, who had two wives, by ye first he had issue four sonnes and five daughters and by ye second he had issue five sonnes and four daughters. He was buried ye 9 of August 1578."

The history was first published in 1870. A three volume reprint was produced by E. P. Publishing in 1972.

Very bad wines' very good year

Allan Hall and Joseph Berkman have been celebrating the fact that they have been drinking more bad wine than ever. The year just finishing the tastings to the 1977 edition of *The Good Wine Guide*, a compilation of judgements on what is available at the 'less expensive' end of the market.

The two fearless men have been subjected their nose and palate to the contents of 1,600 bottles.

Mr. Hall says that all the wasters invited to contribute their opinions have eyewitnessed the challenge to their constitutions remarkably well, except for Clement Freud who withdrew suffering from gout.

Most history be rewritten? And with a different kind of pen? We were always told that Lado Jozsef Biro, a clever Hungarian, had invented the ball-point, based on the quick-drying ink principle, in the 1940s. But now, Cumberland Graphics, the British pen and pencil makers, say the original idea might have been theirs. During a recent check of their stock, a small box was found containing a chromium-plated tube with a quarter-inch diameter ballbearing at the writing end and it was a refill cartridge. It was called *The Witch*, and was intended for watchmen and packers. The date of the patent: 1911.

Their conclusion: there is more bad wine about than ever, with buyers casting about the world for ever cheaper plonk.

On a good day, said Mr. Hall, the wasters could estimate most of the samples "on the nose" never have to suffer a second taste of any of them, and be finished by lunch time. Of 48 diverse roses, for example, there were only 10 for which much as a single good word could be said.

"There were some that I would defy the world to find a single trace of fruit in," said Mr. Hall sourly, washing away the memory with some excellent, expensive, 1976 Beaujolais.

Greek connexion

In Athens diplomatic circles, an old, there is a special fondness for Sir Charles Peake, British envoy from 1919 to 1927. These were crucial years for Greece, and it was because the Cyprus problem was just erupting.

Sir Charles died in 1958, was his widow, Lady Peake, who gave her name to Catherine's, the embassy school in Athens.

I now hear that the Peak eldest son, Jeremy, has been embassy chaplain in Aden and will administer the Anglican parish of St Andrews.

Absorbing topic

First cousin to the metaphor (see yesterday's *Diary*) is the unmetaphorical, the unadorned, the hyperbolic. On such appears in the *Oxford Times* record.

The manager of a new sports complex at Moreton-in-Marsh, speaking of the members of sports club who use the place, said: "The club swarms with people; but when we get to figures of about 3,000, we have reached saturation point."



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

TENSIONS IN THE CAR INDUSTRY

The end of rigid wage controls was always bound to cause trouble in the motor industry. The chaotically fragmented bargaining arrangements, the web of jealously safeguarded differentials and the tendency for each stoppage to cause frustration of workers combine to create a restless and disgruntled mood. The Lucas strike, which 12,000 toolmakers resolved yesterday to continue into an eighth week, is only the most immediately damaging of a number of disputes and incipient disputes in the air at present. Nor that the existence of wage controls ever brought the same uncanny hush in industrial relations to car manufacturing that it did to many other industries. Indeed, for both Chrysler and British Leyland, pay restraint made it possible to make the progress that had been promised towards equal pay rates in different factories, which would have done much to ease tensions.

The Lucas toolmakers have not chosen an ideal time for their strike. Normally an interruption in supplies of Lucas electrical parts compels manufacturers to start laying off workers in large numbers after only three or four weeks. But the American companies, Ford and Chrysler, have only just resumed work after three weeks' holiday, and they are hardly feeling the shortage even yet. As for British Leyland, it increased its stockpile of electrical parts before the strike, and also arranged to receive supplies from other sources; as a result, only a third of its manual workers have been laid off as yet. The Lucas strikers hope to "black" these alternative supplies, but that would need the cooperation of production line workers at Leyland's, who have no great cause to feel cooperative towards the toolmakers.

The toolmakers are members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (and of one of the most militant sections of that heterogeneous union). The production line workers belong to the Transport and General Workers' Union. The tension between craft and production workers is widespread in the motor industry. Generally in recent years the TGWU has been able to reduce the gap in earnings between its own members and the more highly skilled minority. This tendency is one reason for the coolness between AUEW shopfloor leaders and the union's national leadership, which was detectable in the comments of shop stewards at yesterday's mass meeting.

The rejected offer from the Lucas management (which included bonus payments at twice the rate earlier proposed, talks about a new bonus scheme which should be self-financing, and lump payments of £100 to each worker) would not have fitted very comfortably within the restrictions that the Government hope to maintain for pay settlements this year. It will nowhere be more difficult than in the car industry for the Government to apply its rules in a sense that is seen to be fair, without becoming embroiled in damaging and prolonged industrial conflict. The same difficulties are illustrated by the offer that the management of Leyland Cars made yesterday to manual workers at Longbridge, on whose behalf shop stewards have already put in a claim for £31 a week, or 47 per cent. The offer amounts to 32 per cent, phased over two years and made conditional on the achievement of stated productivity targets. But even this offer might gain the Government's scrutiny with the aid of a pretty broad interpretation of its rider about genuine productivity agreements.

But the Longbridge shop

stewards insist that the plan to bring productivity up to the best current continental levels (which means an improvement of 100 per cent; and what will continental levels have risen to in the meantime? will only receive their cooperation if pay is brought up to continental level before they start. Nothing could indicate more clearly how little sense of real urgency all the recent official warnings about British Leyland's future have instilled. Mr Varley's announcement in May giving approval for further work on the proposed new Mini clearly made assistance conditional on a peaceful industrial relations record. His caveat was clearly taken by the Longbridge workers to be a matter of form and no more.

The worst stoppage that Leyland has suffered this year was the strike by toolmakers last March. Their effort to gain independent negotiating rights cost the company £100m in lost production. Although they failed, they have not abandoned their objective, and earlier this month they walked out of the joint working party which had been making substantial progress on improving negotiating procedures. Like the Lucas toolmakers, they are not confident that centralized procedures giving less weight to shop-floor forces would protect their differentials as they would wish. With thirty-four different wage agreements to negotiate each year, ending at many different dates and offering the maximum opportunity for leap-frog claims, the last thing British Leyland needs is yet another separate group to grapple with. The agreement that the toolmakers have jeopardized is in fact the best opportunity that the company has of fulfilling the hopes that have been pinned to it, and of justifying the enormous sums of money from the taxpayer that it continues to receive.

Administration of national parks

From the Secretary of the Ramblers' Association

Sir, Gerald Haythornthwaite's cogent and timely article on national park administration (August 13) underlined the weaknesses of the present system. No doubt it is the subject of opposition from the local authority associations, but before they utter their Pavlovian response to his call for more independent control of the national parks, let them ponder on the record of the county councils' national park committees since they were set up in 1974.

The string of examples quoted by Gerald Haythornthwaite shows how little importance local authorities attach to national park values. To these can be added two further instances. The first is North York Moors National Park, which has exercised the most petty and detailed control over the appointment of staff and the expenditure of finance in the country's two national parks (the Yorkshire Dales and the North York Moors). This came to a head in 1975 with a dispute over the Wharfedale Manor outdoor pursuits centre, which in turn led to a House of Commons inquiry and a recommendation from the expenditure committee that the date of the next major review of national park administration should be brought forward from 1981.

The second example is in Essex, where the National Park Committee is so bad that the Countryside Commission recently took the unprecedented step of reporting to the Secretary of State for the Environment their serious concern over the management of the park. The committee had handled a particularly controversial case of moorland ploughing. This was a remarkable thing for the Commission to do since they themselves had played a crucial role in bringing the present administrative system into being. They had also gone on record as expressing their conviction that this system will have "ample time to demonstrate its appropriateness and efficiency" before the 1981 review.

One suspects that the Commission may now be inclined to agree with Gerald Haythornthwaite that a much more "appropriate and efficient" system of administration would be by independent national park planning boards.

Yours sincerely,
ALAN MATTINGLY,
Secretary,
The Ramblers' Association,
1/4 Crawford Mews,
York Street, W1,
August 15.

From Lady Sayer
Sir, I can endorse, from long experience, every word of Gerald Haythornthwaite's splendid article on the management of national parks (August 13). I was a Minister's nominee on the Dartmoor National Park Committee for six of its earliest years, and know that county council control and the over-representation of local interests on the committee have been the first prevented the intentions of the National Parks Act from being effectively fulfilled.

And the deterioration has escalated: much of Dartmoor's natural beauty has been lost since 1951 and more is being lost. Devon County Council agreed to the dominating TV mast on Hensbury Tor; to the vast extension of china clay quarrying and dumping on southern Dartmoor; to a tin-mining proposition for 1,550 acres of northern Dartmoor; to a limestone quarry (Swinecombe) on central Dartmoor; to the perpetuation of damaging military training in the national park; to the proposal to route an M-type road through Dartmoor's northern hills. The reservoir and the limestone are being built by the Ministry and public outcry, the major road inquiry is still pending, but what sort of guardianship for a national park does this record display?

Nor does the locally-influenced park committee effectively control the motorist, the "improving" farmer or the speculative builder, partly because such control would be locally unpopular and partly because the committee has lost its way and does not give national park values their essential priority. So Dartmoor becomes progressively shabbier and more exploited every year. Certainly the promised review of national park administration in four years' time may come too late. The parks should be freed from overriding local control before their "national" connotation becomes even more of a mockery.

Yours faithfully,
LADY SAYER,
Cairn
Widcombe-in-the-Moor,
Devon,
August 18.

Trees in danger

From Mr John Yeoman
Sir, Next November the Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher and Mr David Steel will be planting trees in London because they think that trees are important. Britain is desperately short of them.

In contrast Surrey County Council are proposing to cut down 45 trees all with preservation orders on them—against the wishes of their owner, the local residents and the local District Council. Their purpose is to improve an accident black-spot at Buckland Bend. It is a temporary expedient since the Council admits that, when money is available, the right answer is to straighten the bends. The present 40 m.p.h. speed limit is ignored, so the trees are to come down to enable bid drivers to drive faster. As the law stands, effective physical sanctions such as fines and rumble strips cannot be installed on roads of this kind.

I suggest that the law needs revision. The short term answer would be to impose a 30 m.p.h. limit at the bend enforced by rumble strips, since the trees present no hazard to vehicles travelling at low speed. Would it be unreasonable to require motorists to adapt their pace to our country's roads, rather than our roads to their pace?

Yours truly,
JOHN YEOMAN, Director,
National Tree Week,
The Tree Council,
Room 202,
17/19 Rochester Row, SW1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Strikes and democratic societies

From Mr Donald Boddie

Sir, One of the most urgent problems facing democratic societies in the dying years of the twentieth century is being spotlighted by the disruption at our airports.

This is only the latest manifestation of the technique of a comparatively small group of essential workers using their material claim by blackmail in the form of creating misery for thousands of uninvolved innocents.

Presumably the strikers justify their action to themselves because they feel it is the only way to get attention.

This, in itself, is evidence of the exhaustion of the so-called system of collective bargaining. As we are in process of returning to this way of industrial life, and hailing it as a resumption of the freedom of man to negotiate the price at which his labour is sold, it is not the right moment to take a hard look at how it all works out in practice.

What happens all too frequently is that the workers, through their union, adopt the modern ploy of placing on the table a ridiculously high pay demand; management responds by an equally stiff stance of "We shall never give in". Result: deadlock for months followed by a strike which is because "talking is getting us nowhere".

Now this may be regarded by some as an acceptable way of life in the private sector. But can we any longer put up with it in the area of public affairs?

Among the areas which need looking at with urgency are those which affect the lives of millions of hardworking men and their families: the supply of electricity, gas, water, fuel oil, petrol and the mass travel services of railways, airways and seaways.

Modern society is so interdependent that the interruption of any of these, either directly or through chain reaction, results in chaos for thousands.

Is there an alternative which will still give justice to the workers in these industries when they feel that management are unjustly refusing to meet their demands?

There is, and the sooner we adopt a sane and realistic way of resolving these disputes the better. In every other area of disagreement in our society we accept that the civilized way to settlement is by submission to independent courts of justice.

We do this because, in the broad, the judgments are as fair as man can devise and the alternative is uncivilized conflict.

The public inquiries to which both major parties in government have resorted to frequently, and which have been a success for the unions as the only way to settle the more intransigent disputes peacefully, are nothing more nor less than procedure via a court. The proposition I wish to put is: (a) representatives of the workers in any vital public service should be given the right, when unable to resolve a

dispute, to lay their case before a special arbitration division of the High Court; (b) that the management involved shall have any equal right to be heard; (c) that, whether management submit their case or not, the court will proceed to hear the workers' claim and proceed to pronounce judgment which shall be binding in law; (d) this procedure must be followed before any strike action.

In practice, arbitration awards have proved predominantly in favour of the workers. They have little to fear and much to gain. Management would get a fairer deal than they are getting now.

Both sides may well prefer not to have to expose their arguments to public scrutiny resulting in a great increase in settlements before this stage was reached—and the release of suffering millions from the present people bashing.

Yours sincerely,
D. R. BODDIE,
87 Regent Street, W1,
August 22.

From the Secretary of the British Medical Association

Sir, I was interested to read Professor Giddie's letter (August 17) questioning the right to strike and I should like to broaden the argument.

There are professional groups in this country who are not able to employ the strike weapon. Doctors, for example, for ethical and humanitarian reasons cannot abandon their patients and are placed in a correspondingly weak negotiating position. They therefore find themselves obliged to consider various other methods of protest, such as temporary curtailment of non-urgent services, or withdrawal from administrative duties, in an attempt to rectify the injustices affecting them within the Health Service while they watch the apparent success of other workers who follow much more militant courses.

In its evidence to the Royal Commission on the National Health Service, the BMA has posed the doctors' dilemma, and has asked what is the medical profession to do in circumstances such as these? Is it to acquiesce in gross interference by the government in the independence of action of the profession's review body, without anything more than a protest or a suggestion to adopt the measures of protest and self-defence which have been used for generations by the labour unions, including the so-called "right to strike"?

As society becomes more interdependent perhaps it is time for the development of a code to govern the withdrawal of labour in order that individual rights may still be safeguarded while society is protected from unjustifiable hardship. Yours faithfully,
E. GREY-TURNER,
Secretary, British Medical Association,
Tavistock Square, WC1.

trace some relationship between two persons of English stock picked at random.

I must, I fear, question Dr Reid's belief that the clan system in Scotland makes the tracing of relationship there easier in general. Of course it may do so in some cases, but the bugbear of the genealogist is the confusion of namesakes—and the clan system proliferates namesakes.

The factor of which we most need to know more is the incidence of downward social mobility. Of the immemorial frequency of upward social mobility we have ample evidence and no need for suggestions that the converse must have been at least as frequent. Concrete evidence, however, is harder to come by because those who go downhill tend to pass out of the genealogist's ken and to lack the wit or opportunity to record their origins though they may preserve vague traditions.

I have brought together some examples in *English Genealogy* (Oxford, 2nd ed 1972, pp 237-239, 302-5) which would be some information of further well documented cases.

Yours truly,
ANTHONY WAGNER,
Garner Principal King of Arms,
College of Arms,
Queen Victoria Street, EC4.

abled passenger and of others could be seriously at risk because of congestion caused by the wheelchair.

Travel for the seriously disabled can move on a much more sensible basis by special road transport. Yours faithfully,
R. M. ROBBINS,
Managing Director (Railways),
London Transport,
55 Broadway, SW1.

Year of the hoverfly

From Dr Clare D. Putnam
Sir, Mr George Hill (August 23) is mistaken about the appearance of the hoverfly plague, as was Dr Dennis Owens who talked about these insects in the BBC radio programme "The Living World" on Sunday last. These are not native flies for some reason deciding to fly out to sea, but insects migrating to this country across the English Channel and North Sea. At Southwold on August 9 large numbers of these species of hoverfly were quite definitely flying in, low over the sea, from 9 am to 3 pm, flying against a fresh offshore breeze.

The flies cast up on the tide line are thus the weaker brethren which did not manage to complete the crossing. At Southwold there were more than at Aldeburgh, since I counted well over 1,000 per foot. As the line of dead flies extended from the jetty at the mouth of Southwold harbour for at least three miles to the north, there must have been at least fifteen million dead flies on this stretch of coastline alone. Thus the numbers actually migrating to England this summer round the south and east coasts must have been quite astronomical.

C. D. PUTNAM,
23 Potter Street,
Sible Hedingham,
Halstead,
Essex,
August 23.

Even more important is the case of a wheelchair passenger in a stationary train in a deep-level tunnel which needed to be evacuated in an emergency. In such circumstances the safety both of the dis-

Protecting family life

From Mr Patrick Jenkin, MP for Redbridge, Wansford and Woodford (Conservative)

Sir, Oliver Strachbury (article, August 7) is well known as a supporter of lost causes, but his intemperance attacks on my proposed that Government policies should pay greater regard to the family really does put him out on a limb!

For he must be the only person not to have noticed that amid all the pressures that mould and influence public policy, the voice of the family nowadays goes almost unheard.

Trade unions, employers, trade associations, local authorities, Women's organizations and a thousand and one other interest groups make their will powerfully felt. But not families.

Wherever one looks, families have lost out. Child tax allowances have not kept pace with other allowances, child benefit was all but strangled at birth, education authorities strive to keep parents at arm's length, planning authorities build new estates for young couples but leave the grannies behind, and so on and so on.

Family life is the bedrock of our society. If it is to survive, we need consciously to protect and foster it. In France they have their "Associations Familiales". Is there not a need in Britain for a body to fulfil this role?

There are many voluntary bodies aware of these threats to family life. Is it really as impractical as Mr Strachbury thinks, to envisage their representatives sitting down with ministers and officials to focus attention on the threat and devise measures to meet it?

This is the proposal I am putting to my colleagues. I know that the many people who have written to me in support will be disappointed if we cannot find some way forward.

Yours sincerely,
PATRICK JENKIN,
House of Commons.

'Enigma Variations'

From Mr Thomas Russell

Sir, It was surprising that so much front page space should have been spent on Raymond Leppard's discovery of a possible source for the theme of Elgar's *Enigma Variations*. And what a discovery! "The mountain labours, and a ridiculous mouse is born." Why do I quote Elgar?

Let us look first at the similarities between the two quotations given. In the first bar there are three notes of each composer, while in the following bar there are similar intervals between the first two notes and there, for the differences. The rhythm and metre bear little or no resemblance, for while Elgar builds his theme on the basis of single bars, Stanford's metre in both bars is a compound crochets followed by two crochets, while Elgar has two stressed quavers and two crochets which he proceeds to reverse in the second bar, falling a semitone to the third crochets while Stanford rises by a fourth, as in his first bar. Elgar's first bar is this is crucial, the Stanford work is in F major when Elgar is writing in G minor. Finally, I find the Stanford quotation a musical commonplace and Elgar's a touch of magic.

With 12 notes to play with, similarities between the two themes are not surprising. But the differences. The rhythm and metre bear little or no resemblance, for while Elgar builds his theme on the basis of single bars, Stanford's metre in both bars is a compound crochets followed by two crochets, while Elgar has two stressed quavers and two crochets which he proceeds to reverse in the second bar, falling a semitone to the third crochets while Stanford rises by a fourth, as in his first bar. Elgar's first bar is this is crucial, the Stanford work is in F major when Elgar is writing in G minor. Finally, I find the Stanford quotation a musical commonplace and Elgar's a touch of magic.

With 12 notes to play with, similarities between the two themes are not surprising. But the differences. The rhythm and metre bear little or no resemblance, for while Elgar builds his theme on the basis of single bars, Stanford's metre in both bars is a compound crochets followed by two crochets, while Elgar has two stressed quavers and two crochets which he proceeds to reverse in the second bar, falling a semitone to the third crochets while Stanford rises by a fourth, as in his first bar. Elgar's first bar is this is crucial, the Stanford work is in F major when Elgar is writing in G minor. Finally, I find the Stanford quotation a musical commonplace and Elgar's a touch of magic.

THOMAS RUSSELL,
160 Rue de Grand Bigard,
1080 Bruxelles,
Belgium.

From Professor David Martin
Sir, It is nice to read in *The Times* that Raymond Leppard has discovered a resemblance between the theme of the *Enigma Variations* and the *Benedictus* of Stanford's *Requiem* while seeing whether the *Requiem* was suitable for performance by the BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra. Your reporter asks how there can be no record of the work being performed since 1897. In fact Sir Adrian Boult found the work suitable for performance by the BBC Symphony Orchestra on December 6, 1944.

Mr Scott Goddard wrote a note in *Radio Times* defending Stanford against anyone who might say the *Requiem* was little more than echoes of Mozart, Verdi and Brahms. "No one would have been more surprised than he that these echoes should have been anything to be ashamed of."

Yours truly,
DAVID MARTIN,
Cripplegate House,
174 St John's Road,
Woking,
Surrey.

From the Rev Gordon D. Geddes
Sir, Your suggestion that Mr Leppard ask his orchestra to play the Palm chant in E by W. H. Havard (who died in 1870), which I can only identify for him as number 72 in the Cathedral Psalter. Perhaps they will find there a further clue to *The Enigma*.

Yours faithfully,
GORDON D. GEDDES,
6 Richmond Close,
Elworth,
Sandbach, Cheshire.

Recovering the Ashes

From Mr A. N. Harrison
Sir, Your reader will no doubt hope, have some feeling for the Queen of Australia whose national team lost the Ashes in the year after her accession and again in the year of her Silver Jubilee.

Yours etc.,
A. N. HARRISON,
The Cottage, Balden Road,
Elmdon,
Sutton, Warwick, Essex.

Support for candidates

From Councillor Mrs Margaret Rickford-Smith

Sir, No doubt many will, like myself, applaud ICI's scheme for supporting parliamentary candidates in its employment. I wonder however if it was really intended to assist a situation outlined by Mr Richard Tracey (August 17).

It seemed to me, upon reading the report in your columns, that the scheme was quite rightly designed for those with business experience who could usefully contribute to politics.

The attitude of potential employers to taking on a "known candidate" is a rather different matter. It would seem only reasonable, particularly when money for employment is short, that they could wish to question the long-term good faith of a person in whom they may expect to invest a great deal of experience and know-how, and considerations, incidentally, not peculiar to industry: they tend to favour the law, in which field I practise.

The would-be candidate in this situation has certain courses open to him. He may hope to persuade the employer that the company or

concern will benefit sufficiently from his services to outweigh any such disadvantages. He may even feel that the political experience he has already may assist in some specific way in his work. Further he may point out (if indeed the employer does not appreciate it already) how of all ambitions that of entering Parliament is notoriously hazardous. This is especially so for women, for reasons which David Wood has explained so perceptively in his article of August 15.

What the political hopeful in this situation cannot do is expect the company to "look forward to the chance of one more MP in the House who might have some working knowledge of industry". The company may in fact do so, but if so its generosity will be appreciated.

Like Mr Tracey, I was a candidate at the last General Election, though in a Scottish seat. For candidates as for everyone else there come times when work and other commitments have to be reviewed. Those of us who persist in our interest in politics surely cannot expect special consideration in our work on that account.

That is why the ICI scheme should

be appreciated as what it is—a bonus, and a very fine one. One can only hope that the companies which are able to follow suit.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET RICKFORD-SMITH,
58 Hazleden Road,
Chiswick, W4.

Suicide attempts

From Mr Keith M. Johnson

Sir, To draw conclusions from the rise or fall in the number of suicides anywhere is to tread on very thin ice, and the Samaritans should not seek to judge the success or failure of their work in suicide prevention by such statistics. A far more important figure, one which is more difficult to obtain, is the number of suicide attempts that are made: when this number declines steadily over a number of years the Samaritans can begin to think they are having some success if they have a branch in the area.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH M. JOHNSON,
20 Wendover Way,
Bushey,
Hertfordshire.

مكتبة النور

Kate Nelligan: Hello, Rosalind, here I come

and there he's still looking
without a line of grease-
paint. In that moment I learn
all I ever need to know about
the film business."

A long period out of work
preceded *Tales from the*
Victorian Woodstock, which
because Miss Nelligan tends to
be more than a little careful
about what she does:

"I'm not very good at really
taking on jobs unless I actually
believe in them. Suddenly I
find I'm alone now [her first
year life with the director,
Mark Cullingham] and I've
ended last Christmas) and I'm
on my own. I have to plan
and keep my own hours, which
I really rather enjoy, though I
find myself wishing so many
other people weren't already
married. It's very hard having
no one to turn to. I don't
lunch on a Sunday; on other
days, if I can, it's marvellous
having to cook the lunch."

Sheridan Morley

Brotherhood that takes the family as a theme

combine gently modulated stripes with collections of objects (real and painted) connected to a theme. Rustin, Richard Jefferies and Lindsay provide inspiration for paintings which are like cross-sections of nature. The cover of *The Brotherhood*, only Jan Haworth, as one might expect, creates images that have a tinge of nostalgia. Her masterpieces may be made of old-fashioned tapestry, but they are rough and timely.

However, I do not mean the word "nostalgia" to have pejorative ring. If the Brotherhood looks to the past with love and tries to forge craftsmanship, this is no bad thing. The past is a good thing to build on, a self-enclosed world which occasionally emits rather strange psychological and emotive vibrations may mean that their work could become stronger, more original. I suspect they may be right. Theirs, the family, is something which has not been fully tackled by contemporary painters. If this happens, then like those other now infamous groups, they may be the last field day for future biographers. I do hope they are hoarding their letters and notebooks carefully.

Paddy Kitchen

The narrator of this programme about the British farming community sounded so much like a farmer. A lot of references on BBC's Radio 4 about a test match, that I kept waiting for a score or two at least for rain suddenly stop play. Perhaps that is not too bad an analogy: both games, farming and cricket, are sports in which the weather plays a big role. It's *Not All Bees and Skittles* on BBC1 on Tuesday looked like another city man's view of rural England. The city man would have been disappointed. Perhaps enlightened, however. This was a realistic documentary, not a sentimental one. It was interesting. Much of it might have been jotted on the surface like an old cinema *Look at Life*, with fields of waving grain, harvesters at work, chaps talking in The Archers sort of accent, but what we had here was completely different. It was the real types of view of farming and rural life. It was, despite their title, which conjured up one's prejudices about farming, a first-rate documentary about growing and rearing things.

It's Not All Bees and Skittles came from the BBC in Bristol and it was really centred on

That is something we all should know that a sensible man would know and nevertheless is forgotten. The modern thing in farming, which something a man of common sense would perhaps not realize is how important the representative of the farmer in the newspapers are. Those representatives were shown to play an important part in modern farming. That was interesting. It was rather new. If *It's Not All Beer and Skittles* showed anything new it showed those non-stereotyped farmers who were shown to be shown them in a good light. If the programme was misleading at all, it was in its title. Viewers did not see one pint of beer go down and the programme rather missed the boat when it was not skittles that were really an ancient English rural sport, but rather a new one. The skittles we saw played on Tuesday were what you might call circus skittles.

Carl Tom's settings for and Douglas Craig's production of Rossini's most popular opera have done yeoman service for Sadler's Wells Opera and the English National Opera, 17 years of it. The sets perhaps look somewhat drab on a big stage, but the production is still vital in the current revival, and less fidgety than sometimes in the past.

Tuesday's large audience clearly relished the comedy, verbal (Denz's English version) and visual and musical too. Harold Blackburn's grubby, flea-ridden, waddling Basilio, resonantly voiced, was an audience favourite, likewise Earl Shilling with his fuddy-duddy business and brilliant patter-singing as Bartolo.

New to the cast (though not to her part) was the Rossina, Denise Bright and eager in manner (too effortfully so at first, not for long), pretty to

behold, she has the attributes for a Rossini coloratura mezzo: splendid attack, an even scale from radiant top to firm, dark and translucent low chest notes; an easy and exuberant florid technique. There was some questionable intonation in "Quando mi sei vicina," but she was so good at what she did so well that to delight the ear she duets with Lindoro (John Brecknock) and Figaro (Allan Opie) were musically as well as accurate, and "Contro un cor" left little doubt that these two ladies (and others) were no Donizetti, Meyerbeer or Verdi) are going to be in reliable hands while she is at the Coliseum to interpret them.

Mr. Brecknock's unctuous priest is a droll yet always musical impersonation. Niekas is a tough soldier, as are the ardent low singers, who sounded dangerously soft, grained and slow to project, though he never permits himself an ugly or a careless note. Mr. Opie's reliable, chubby and good-looking Figaro held the ensemble firmly together, including some dapper florid singing. Mr. Shilling, by the way, remembered Caffarelli's art (in "Quando mi sei vicina") at male alto pitch, a faulted note, but he was directed, properly minded of his singers, as well as his orchestra.

John Lubbock and his Orchestra at St. John's Smith Square, are young musicians who made their Prom debut only last year. Yet even had they been a breakaway group from the Berlin Philharmonic, they could hardly have drawn such a large audience. Perhaps Bach and Mozart, even Stravinsky too, could share some of the credit. The baroque, classical and neo-classical styles, in which the latter specialises, are good box office these days.

Since there are no more Brandenburgs to be had this season, there was reason to bag Tuesday's pair. Nothing in the first movement of the No. 3 was treated as a work for fine solo strings (plus harpsichord and double bass), ranged in a semi-circle round the conductor.

Unhurried tamper in the first movement, coupled with small, dryish tone and total refusal to romanticise phrasing or shading, put the performance right back in the 19th century, as if the embellished extension of the familiar linking cadence led

into a finale where again there was a prelude of high-gloss virtuosity but ample chance to enjoy felicities of counterpoint within the clear texture.

For No 4 Mr Lubbock used slightly larger forces. The two solo flautists, Judith Pearce and Philippa Davies, cooed just a sweetly together in thirds and sixths as they were using reed covers. In melody with the solo violin, all good. Richard Danks himself kept firm hold on the rhythm, even in his instrument's most wilful displays of independence. There was sensitivity, weighed sighing phrasing in the central *Andante*. The final fugue was sturdy.

At its full chamber strength the chamber orchestra, controlled by programme with Stravinsky's *Orpheus* and Mozart's E flat Symphony, K543. The baller score was not yet ready for this platform, or so it seemed after hearing playing of such strident virtuosity of direction as well as a finesse, albeit a little overdone, recently, from Neville Martin's more experienced team across the river.

The symphony was much the better. Mr Lubbock found the natural flow of the first two movements did not overtake the orchestra. Only the Minuet emerged a bit too forcefully punctuated.

Conflicting attitudes in Chinese painting

tionist in quite a Western sense of the term) was Chu Ta, who, we are told, was overwhelmed with grief at the Manchu conquest. He seems to convey this violence of emotion in a strange landscape scroll with features that symbolize disorder, a tottering boulder without a base, a rootless and withered plant. With other artists individually was an experimental approach to technique, including the calligraphic brushstroke that sharply defined a mountain or river. Hu Yu'k'uei in the mid-seventeenth century developed what was known as the "boneless" style, relying on a soft

fusion of colours to suggest form without precise definition. A later development was the mannerism of the eighteenth-century painters described as Eclectics. A goodiose conception is that of Yüan Chiang's *Island of the Immortals*.

The exhibition, with one or two exceptions drawn entirely from the museum's vast store of Oriental art, continues until January 15. Though the Chinese artist's interest in 1912, his contacts with Europe in art form what is virtually a separate theme which is left for another occasion.

William Gaunt

William Gaunt

Hedda Gabler instead of Medea

Owing to the illness of Melina Mercouri the three performances of *Medea* by the State Theatre of Northern Greece in the last week of the Edinburgh Festival have had to be cancelled.

In their place Triumph Productions will present in the Royal Lyceum Theatre on September 8, 9, and 10 (with a matinee on September 10) Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler* with Janet Suzman in the title role.

Canale
Kokoschka and
the Thames
exhibition in t
the public for
SOME

SOME

to, Constable, Gainsborough and many other world famous artists over the last three centuries. The "Fine Rooms" of Somerset House are the first time this century.

HOUSE 1. HOUSE, STRAND, LON

HAM

ion of artists

ough, Turner, Monet, Wh
ous artists have been ins
uries. Their paintings are
rset House, some of whic

Monday-Friday 10-7 Saturday & S

7 JULY 2 OCTO

DON W62 / JULY-OCTOBER
 BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS 77801-4995

stler,
pired by London
now on
h are open to
unday 10-530.
ER 1077

1971%

SOMERSET HOUSE STRAND, LONDON WC2 / JULY - OCTOBER 1977.

stantants
disciplinal
ing aga
holding

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

دولت اسلامی

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Ansafone
Let Ansafone answer your phone
From £1.25 per week
19 Upper Brook St, London W1V 2HS
01-629 9232

Problems facing
the West
German
Chancellor, p 19

Accountants body in disciplinary warning against shareholdings

Ronald Pullen, disciplinary action against accountants who beneficially hold shares in the companies they are involved in auditing is urged by the senior professional body.

The guidelines announced yesterday by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW) were circulated among its 62,500 members in May this year.

ICAEW has been under pressure from Mr. Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, to draw up a government consultation document on his proposals for outlawing insider dealing, publication of which is expected later this year. The ICAEW's rules also follow similar guidelines from the Stock Exchange governing the relationship between member firms with their client companies.

Trustee shareholdings, however, are not covered by the new rules and the ICAEW itself is unwilling to extend them further since this would complicate the accountants' role as advisers and trustees to many of the large pension funds.

The issue came out into the open after the disclosure that accountants, Clark, Pickley and Co., had held shares in the company.

Trustee shareholdings, however, are not covered by the new rules and the ICAEW itself is unwilling to extend them further since this would complicate the accountants' role as advisers and trustees to many of the large pension funds.

The issue came out into the open after the disclosure that accountants, Clark, Pickley and Co., had held shares in the company.

Trustee shareholdings, however, are not covered by the new rules and the ICAEW itself is unwilling to extend them further since this would complicate the accountants' role as advisers and trustees to many of the large pension funds.

Go-ahead for Shell, BP in Australian gas project

By Roger Vielvoye

A gas development project off the north-west coast of Australia, in which Shell and British Petroleum have a major stake, has received the go-ahead from both the Federal and Western Australian Governments. The scheme will cost £63,000m (about £1,900m).

Gas was found in 1972 by Burmah Oil, which was then operator for the exploration consortium.

Development of the reserves will require at least two offshore platforms and a 75-mile pipeline to the shore.

Part of the gas—up to 6.5 million tonnes a year—will then be liquefied and exported, probably to Japan and the United States, over a 20-year period and the balance will be piped into the south-west and Pilbara areas of Western Australia.

Sir Charles Court, the Western Australian Prime Minister, said yesterday that assurances had been given on taxation and other issues which should make the project economically sound.

The exploration group will spend \$450m on a feasibility study and further proving of reserves.

First deliveries of gas are expected in 1984 at Wilhelms Bay, near the iron ore port of Dampier. It will ensure the continuity of gas supplies to Perth, which is facing problems from the depletion of the Dongara field in about 1985.

Shell has a 19 per cent stake in the group, BP 16.33 per cent, BHP 19 per cent and Calsonic 16.33 per cent. There is also an Australian public holding of 28.33 per cent.

Shipping earns £1,000m for Britain

By Peter Hill

British shipping made a net contribution to the country's balance of payments last year of more than £1,000m.

This was one of four new records claimed yesterday by the General Council of British Shipping.

Total gross earnings of the merchant fleet—at 50 million tons deadweight ranking as the third-largest merchant fleet in the world—amounted to £2,470m, representing a rise of £360m on the previous year.

Gross export earnings rose to £1,992m from £1,657m—nearly £5m a day. These were earnings of British ships carrying exports from Britain and in the cross trades—between countries other than Britain—passenger fares collected abroad, and time charter hire paid for British ships from abroad.

According to the council, shipping's net contribution to the balance of payments rose last year by £148m to £1,014m, which was arrived at after the deduction of £978m from total gross export earnings of £1,992m. The deduction related to money spent overseas on items including bunker fuel, port dues and cargo handling charges.

Shipowners also claimed that the industry had secured a £478m gross saving on freight charges on imports which had been carried aboard the highly subsidised British ships, and passenger fares collected in Britain—money which otherwise would have been paid in foreign exchange to foreign owners—a £25m increase on 1975 levels.

Mr. Peter Walters, president of the CGBS, said the results were both welcome and heartening. World trade was only slowly climbing out of recession. British

ships, he said, did not have a protected market and had to face competition from world fleets ranging from the highly subsidised to those protected by cargo preference.

"The fall in the value of the pound obviously helped, but this result would not have been possible had the United Kingdom fleet not been so large, efficient and competitive."

"In the past 10 years British shipping companies have invested some £4,000m in new ships. The balance-of-payment figures yet again underline the tremendous benefit of this investment to the economy."

Meanwhile shipbrokers in Hongkong reported that China had bought more than 20 secondhand ships—a total of more than 350,000 tons—in the past few months. It is thought that they will be used to import bulk food cargoes.

Reed sells £7m stake in Kleenex

By Our Financial Staff

Reed International has sold for £7m cash its one-third stake in Kimberly-Clark, the British subsidiary of Kimberly-Clark Corporation of Wisconsin, best known for its Kleenex brand name.

The stake, which is being sold back to the parent company, was acquired by Reed in the fifties when the American company started operations at Reed's Aylesford site manufacturing and marketing disposable paper products.

The sale comes hard on the heels of Reed's disposal of its 21.2 per cent holding in Associated Television Corporation for £8.1m, and it fits neatly into the paper and publishing group's strategy of withdrawing from outside its mainstream specializations.

Mr. John Cornie, Reed's financial director, said the original objectives of the British group had been achieved and the interests of the two companies had drifted apart. Kimberly-Clark has now expanded into a second factory at Prudhoe, Northumberland.

The companies have agreed that Reed's relationship with Kimberly-Clark should revert to that of a supplier of goods and services.

£16m Leopold Joseph trusts to be wound up

By Bryan Appleyard

Four investment trusts from the Leopold Joseph stable, with assets totalling about £16m, are to go into simultaneous liquidation.

This follows efforts by shareholders, led by Commodity Analysis Holdings, to pressurize the board of one of the trusts, Anglo-Welsh Investment Trust (County Securities), to convert into a unit trust.

But in the absence of a satisfactory alternative bid in shares and cash for all four trusts, the managers have decided liquidation is the best course.

They say their investigations have shown that the maximum benefit can be obtained from the move, as it eliminates the "double discount" effect of the extensive crossholdings, and the costs can be kept to a minimum.

GEC set to tender for Drax order

GEC, still smarting from the Government order that the rival C. A. Parsons group should receive the turbine generator order for the Drax B power station, is likely to submit a competitive tender for the work.

But with Mr. Benn, the Secretary of State for Energy, already requesting the Central Electricity Generating Board to place the £125m order with Parsons in the North-east, GEC realizes that a competitive tender will be merely a "political gesture."

No final decision will be taken until Sir Arnold Weinstock, GEC's managing director, returns to his London office in about two weeks. Meanwhile, preliminary work on a tender for the three 660MW turbine generators for the coal burning power station has been undertaken.

GEC's designers and engineers are in constant touch with the CEB and all the information on which to base a tender is readily available. Turbine generators in the first stage of the station were supplied by C. A. Parsons.

The generating board has so far avoided making any decision on where to place the Drax B order. It has asked for and received more information from Mr. Benn about compensation and the possibility that Parliament's approval would be needed before any payments could be made.

The next full meeting of the CEB council will be on September 7 and it is by no means certain that it will agree then to place the order with Parsons.

Reclamation 'banks' to dispose of bottlenecks

A warning that Britain was only "nibbling" at the problem of waste came yesterday from Mr. Oliver Normandale, director of the Glass Manufacturers Federation, during the opening of a new glass recycling scheme at Oxford.

The scheme, which aims to encourage people to discard bottles and jars at specially located "bottle banks" was the first cooperative effort to save waste between the glass industry and local government, Mr. Normandale said. It was one of the most significant ways the general public had been encouraged to save waste in a practical and undemanding way since the Second World War.

But he stressed later that glass accounted for only 9 per cent of all household commercial waste, and local government was the hub around which the prospects for greater recycling revolved.

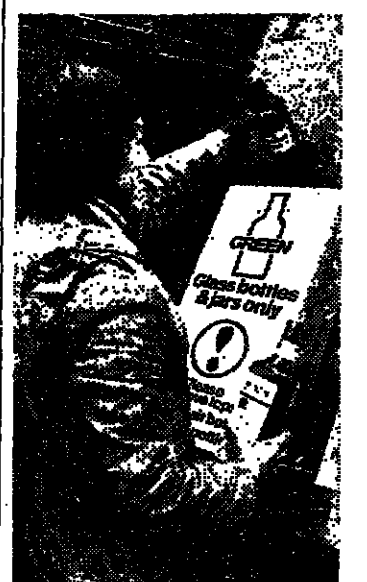
"On one side are the ratepayers, housewives and voluntary organizations from whom and through whom the waste must be collected. On the other side is industry, which must gear itself up to using reclaimed materials. Without the joint involvement and cooperation of these three sectors recycling will not work."

The "bottle bank" project, launched simultaneously in Oxford and Barnsley in Yorkshire, is dependent for success upon the willingness of people to separate glass by colour and not to throw other materials, such as bottle tops, into the containers.

Mr. Normandale, who opened the Oxford scheme jointly with Dr. Robert Berry, director of the Government's national anti-waste programme, said that the United Kingdom discarded about 1.4 million tonnes of glass containers each year which could be worth £1m to local authorities, less their own costs, if the "bottle banks" covered the country.

The scheme was not an experiment: the federation was convinced it would work and leave a margin of profit to the local authority. Cullet, or waste glass, collected will be used by two of the leading container makers, Rockware and Redfearn National Glass.

Edward Townsend



Waste reclaimed: bottle disposal in an Oxford car park.

Bank acts to rein MLR at sent level

Bank of England yesterday gave the market the signal that it wished rates to remain at their present levels for the time being.

Bank issued its signal by a number of discounting which were short of a borrow from the Bank of England lending rate for 14 days.

aim of this manoeuvre is to publicize the Bank's in interest rates and to the cost of money to the houses for the next thus discouraging them bidding down Treasury bills themselves to trade just above cent yesterday, consistent an unchanged MLR, cent.

US trade gap fears start dollar slide

Expectations of another large American trade deficit this month caused the dollar to plunge 1 per cent against the Swiss franc yesterday to a new record low point. The dollar also lost ground sharply against most other major currencies on the London foreign exchange market. The American trade figures are due out today.

Some dealers saw yesterday's dollar slide as heralding a resumption of the currency's broad depreciation that started in June and persisted throughout July, prompted largely by fears of a record United States trade gap this year.

Against the Swiss franc, the dollar fell 2 centimes despite Swiss National Bank support to

2,378 francs from 2,400 on Tuesday. The previous end-of-day low of 2,382 francs occurred on July 25.

In relation to the Deutsche mark the dollar lost a penny to DM2.3060 from DM2.3197 overnight. It also depreciated against the French franc, at 4.895 compared with 4.9020 francs against the yen, the dollar eased to 226.10 yen from 226.70.

According to a foreign exchange expert at a major London bank, the latest market forecast is for a new record monthly trade deficit of £3,000m, surpassing a record £2,822m shortfall recorded in June.

Sterling, meanwhile, edged up against the dollar to \$1.7408 from \$1.7402 on Tuesday.

Leyland says pay increases of up to £40 possible in its latest offer

By Clifford Webb

Leyland Cars management disclosed yesterday that while it is rejecting huge pay claims—like the £31 a week demand at Longbridge—now coming in from many of its plants, acceptance of the company's industrial relations reforms and pay proposals could bring the average worker a week over the next two years.

A few workers will get as much as £4 a week more but a larger number, mainly employed at Jaguar and Triumph plants in Coventry and Rover Solihull, will get pay below the average because they are already receiving far more than their colleagues at Longbridge and Cowley.

One of the main planks of this first group-wide offer is the need to save pay parity in all 36 Leyland car plants.

Discrepancies of as much as £25 a week between men doing identical work in different plants has been a main cause of the strikes which cost Leyland an average of 100,000 cars a year from 1970 to 1974.

Management is optimistic that these parity payments and accompanying incentive bonuses will be accepted by the Government and the TUC as self-financing and therefore outside and in addition to any settlement made under the 10 per cent guideline.

The big stumbling block remains the opposition of the powerful shop stewards body to corporate bargaining. They are fighting a desperate rearguard action to retain the separate plant negotiations which have long formed their own power base.

Edward Townsend writes:

Chrysler UK's car assembly plant at Linwood in Scotland returned to normal production yesterday after the return to work of 200 men who went on strike last Friday in support of a trim-shop worker dismissed after allegedly being drunk on duty.

The strike caused 2,000 day shifts of workers to be laid off and brought to a halt the output of the new Sebring model. About 400 of the laid-off men later staged a work-in at the plant. A peace formula was agreed on Tuesday night.

Chrysler announced yesterday the appointment to the board of Mr. Joe Daly, the company's director of finance. Mr. Daly, who is 41, joined the company in 1967 and held a number of senior financial posts before becoming director in 1976.

Texaco moves rig to drill west of Shetland

Another big oil company, Texaco, has moved a semi-submersible rig into the deep seas west of Shetland as a result of British Petroleum's success in finding oil in the area.

Texaco will use the rig Sednet 701 to drill on block 207/1A, which is only about 25 miles from Shetland.

Mobil, operating for Amoco and the British Gas Corporation, will also bring in a rig from Canada, the Sedco 135H, to drill in the same area early next month.

Mobil will drill block 206/9 adjacent to the acreage where BP made its discovery. Attention is now focused on the activities of Elf, now in the final stages of drilling on block 206/11, before handing its rig over to Phillips, which hopes to begin exploration in the vicinity early next month.

Esso also resumed exploring west of Shetland earlier this month. Activity has been stimulated by the British Petroleum find.

The scheme was not an experiment: the federation was convinced it would work and leave a margin of profit to the local authority. Cullet, or waste glass, collected will be used by two of the leading container makers, Rockware and Redfearn National Glass.

Edward Townsend

CHALLENGE CORPORATION LIMITED

Binary (unaudited) Results for the year ended 30th June 1977			
	1977 £250,000s	1976 £250,000s	
TRADING INCOME (including dividends from associated companies)	16,149	15,453	
IS ARISING FROM DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS	3,473	1,803	
18	19,622	17,256	
19	12,322	10,744	
20	25	20	
21	12,298	10,724	
22	653	826	
23	12,951	11,550	
24	7,823	5,453	
25	55,128	58,197	
26	33.7	34.4	
27	46.3	41.3	
Directors recommend a final Ordinary Dividend of 12.5 pence per share for the year ended 30th June 1977. The first dividend will be payable on 26th October 1977 to shareholders registered on 7th October 1977. The General Meeting will be held on 26th October 1977.			
Commenting on the results, the Chairman stated that Group Income was reduced by £251,080,000 additional provision, most of which was provided against the revaluation of properties and was not deductible for tax purposes.			
He also stated that there had been a further improvement in the performance of the rural subsidiary, Wrightson NMA and, in the case of Challenge Securities, a substantial reduction in the value of investments following the increase in interest rates, in this company is now trading on a satisfactory basis.			
In manufacturing and engineering subsidiaries in New 1 achieved improved earnings and exports, but the 2 manufacturing subsidiary had a very difficult year. The 3 retail and motor subsidiaries produced significantly 4 profits, reflecting the difficult trading conditions of the 5 months.			
help meet heavy demand for finance from the Company's 6 clients it had, as already announced, raised £251.0 7 by means of a Eurocurrency Unsecured Loan Stock.			
Chairman said it was too early in the season to forecast 8 next year's profit, particularly in the rural sector. There 9 never, some optimism that prices overall would be as 10 better than last year.			

Sales of spirits drop 30 pc in second quarter

Excise duty on spirits up to June was £30m less than for the same period last year, the Wine and Spirit Association said yesterday.

The association reported that sales of whisky, gin and vodka dropped by 30 per cent in the second quarter of 1977 against the same quarter last year.

Its figures showed that only 3.5 million proof gallons of home-produced spirits were sold between April and June, against 5 million in 1976—a decrease of 31.5 per cent.

Mr. Douglas Messenger, the association's assistant deputy chairman, blamed the sales slump, "the worst we have had" on the Chancellor's introduction of a 10 per cent regulator surcharge.

Imported spirit sales, led by a decrease of 35.9 per cent in cognac, dropped by 18 per cent during the quarter compared with last year.

The latest figures bring the total for all spirit sales for the first six months of 1977 to 21.5 per cent below the equivalent figure for 1976.

Figures for imported spirits improved slightly during the second quarter. The second quarter's results bring the total to 18.9 per cent below the 1976 total, against a 22.2 per cent drop for home-produced spirits.

"The fact remains that the British spirits market is suffering severely," Mr. Messenger said. "Comparisons between imported and home-produced spirits are academic. It is like saying your left arm is bleeding less than your right."

Wine clearance figures, also issued by the WSA yesterday, show an overall decline of 11.3 per cent for the first six months of 1977 compared with last year—Bar cheaper table wines and fortified wines are showing

Survey reports slower German growth

West Germany's economic upswing slowed drastically in the second quarter of this year, according to the West Berlin-based Institute for Economic Research (DIW).

In its latest weekly report the DIW said yesterday that real gross national product in the three months to the end of June advanced by only 2 per cent compared with the 1976 period, after a 4 per cent year-to-year growth in the first quarter of this year.

The institute makes regular quarterly investigations of Germany's economic trends, which normally precede the official findings of the Federal Statistics Office in Wiesbaden by several weeks.

The latest study revealed that around the beginning of this year there was a good chance that Germany's economic recovery could have

In brief

become "self-sustaining" but that this opportunity had been sacrificed through the authorities' decision to restrict public expenditure.

Germany frets, page 19

Shipyard call for pay freedom

More than 300 shop stewards representing over 100,000 workers in shipyards and engineering shops in the west of Scotland, at a meeting in Glasgow yesterday, organized by the Clyde-side Shop Stewards Action Committee, unanimously adopted a motion calling for an end to wage restraint and a return to collective bargaining.

MP protests over Beecham pay-out

The timing of a 200 per cent increase in dividend payments to Beecham shareholders was yesterday described as "grotesque" by Mr. John Watkinson, Labour MP for West Gloucestershire.

He said the dividend increase was a "scandal" while workers at a Beecham soft drinks factory at Coleford, Gloucestershire, were fighting to get their wages "above poverty level". Four hundred men and women there have been on strike for three weeks.

How the markets moved

Rises	Falls
14p to 260p	5p to 219p
12p to 58p	5p to 265p
7p to 303p	4p to 902p
8p to 85p	10p to 11p
10p to 270p	10p to 435p
8p to 24p	
5p to 420p	
5p to 185p	
4p to 83p	
7p to 45p	
8p to 515p	
8p to 370p	
10p to 110p	
8p to 384p	
5p to 227p	
2p to 45p	
6p to 88p	
10p to 310p	
2p to 430p	
2p to 210p	

THE POUND	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	1.63	1.58
Austria Sch	30.00	28.00
Belgium Fr	64.00	61.00
Canada \$	1.31	1.26
Denmark Kr	10.74	10.34
Finland Mk	7.26	6.95
France Fr	8.74	8.42
Germany Dm	4.20	3.98
Greece Dr	64.50	61.50
Hongkong \$	8.40	7.95
Italy L	155.00	151.00
Japan Yn	490.00	465.00
Netherlands Gld	4.44	4.20
Norway Kr	9.50	9.14
Portugal Esc	87.00	75.00
Spain Ptas	149.00	144.00
Sweden Kr	7.93	7.58
Switzerland Fr	4.34	4.12
US \$	1.78	1.73
Yugoslavia Dnr	35.50	33.50

Sekers International Limited

Year ended March 31	1977	1976
Turnover	4,186,000	3,816,000
Pre-tax profit	230,647	132,567
Deduct: Taxation	121,330	81,957
Extraordinary item:		
Proceeds of insurance policy	—	120,000
Profit attributable to shareholders	99,802	174,346
Earnings per share	1.85p	1.02p

Mr Gordon D J Hay, Chairman, reports:-

- * Earnings per share increased by 83 per cent.
- * Profits showed significant advance over previous year. All sections contributed to improved results following implementation of profit improvement and cost reduction programmes.
- * D Landau & Son, dress fabric subsidiary, again made steady progress; furnishing and upholstery business of Sekers Fabrics maintained its recovery.
- * Final dividend 0.8p per share recommended, making 1.1p for year against 1p.
- * Realisation of property assets being progressed; resulting cash flow will be used to strengthen trading position by selective investment in new areas.
- * New London Regent Street showroom and sales office will not only reduce costs but maintain and improve service to customers. Sloane Street showroom satisfactorily sold.
- * Marketing strategy being implemented to seek out new markets, both in UK and especially overseas.

Head Office: Whitehaven, Cumbria CA28 8TR.

Engineers' plea to put manufacturing needs as Whitehall priority

By Edward Townsend
A call on professional engineers to force the Government to declare its total commitment to manufacturing—our principal means of wealth creation—has come from Dr. H. Peter Jost, president of the Institution of Production Engineers.

At present there was no significant central government activity in the field of manufacturing management and technology led by a person in his professional capacity, production engineer. Nor was the machinery of government professionally advised in any major aspect of manufacturing.

"This seems astonishing in a nation largely dependent for its livelihood on manufacturing. In the interests of all, some governmental rethinking in this sphere, followed by positive action over a wide front, seems therefore timely and opportune."

Writing in the Institution's journal, Dr Jost urges members

to take a more positive lead in pressing for more education in production engineering, particularly in universities and polytechnics, and for more encouragement to young people to go into manufacturing.

"Let us awake the all-too-long sleeping lion of British industrial strength, and let us make him roar—and in so doing add over £1,000m of national wealth, largely by the better utilization of existing resources and without commensurate capital investment, and let us start now."

Dr Jost gives warning that governments of some other nations seem to recognize more than the United Kingdom the importance of efficient manufacturing. It was a trend that, unless matched by the British Government, is bound to place our industries in a disadvantageous position. This may ultimately lead to a de-industrialization involving a socially unacceptable level of high unemployment.

Mersey staggers back today

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Normal working is expected to be resumed at the Mersey-side shipyard of Cammell Laird Shipbuilders today after a five-week strike by stagers at the yard which led to more than 4,000 other workers being laid off.

Further lay-offs of the yard's labour force were threatened this week when 60 stagers—who erect scaffolding around ships under construction—continued their strike after the summer holiday in protest at the dismissal of four other

members of the Boilermakers' Society for unauthorized absence from work.

The executive council of the Boilermakers' Society intervened, and at a meeting yesterday the men decided to call off their strike. Boilermakers' leaders put forward three proposals, which were accepted by the company.

The company decided to withhold further any threat of lay-offs and the stagers agreed to return to normal working. The four dismissed employees have been suspended on full pay until an appeal on their behalf is heard.

Exports seen as main growth point this year

Exports are still seen by most economic forecasters as the main growth component of demand within the economy.

As the accompanying table shows, exports are predicted to grow by between 6 and 8 per cent—rather faster than imports, which are seen as increasing by between 2 and 5 per cent.

There is a fairly wide divergence, however, about the size of the expected surplus on current account, ranging from £100m to more than £1,700m.

Consumer spending and public authorities' consumption are not expected to rise much, if at all, while public investment is seen as dropping very substantially.

	FORECASTS FOR THE BRITISH ECONOMY										2nd half 1977/ 1st half 1978	
	NIESR (May)	LBS (April)	H (Aug)	HG (July)	Pd (Aug)	Treasury (March)	NIESR (Feb)					
Consumer spending	-0.3	-1.2	2.6	5.2	-1.0	1.0	6.8					
Private investment inc housebuilding	-12.3	-12.0	-11.2	-11.2	-11.1	-11.7	-9.7					
Public investment inc housebuilding	1.1	-0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2					
Public authorities consumption	5.9	5.7	8.0	7.0	7.5	5.5	4.7					
Exports	3.6	1.9	4.3	3.3	4.8	2.0	0.8					
Imports	147	711	750	351	255	300	196					
Stockbuilding (£m) Year 1977												
Gross domestic product after adjustment to factor cost	1.5	0.7	2.2	1.8	1.0	1.5	2.5					
Inflation forecast	14.5	15.7	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	13.7					
Balance of payments current account deficit (-) Year 1977 (£m)	400	1743	200	642	100	—	1472					
NIESR	National Institute of Economic and Social Research											
LBS	London Business School											
H	Henley Centre											
HG	Hortons Govett as provided by dataSTREAM											
Pd	Phillips & Drew											
	Fourth quarter 1977 for fourth quarter 1978											
	Treasury forecasts that the current account will be in balance during the second half of 1977 with 2500m surplus in first half of 1978.											
All forecasts are in constant prices seasonally adjusted and at annual rates. The stockbuilding and balance of payments forecasts in the second half 1977/second half 1978 section are forecasts for the second half of 1977 multiplied by two.												
The forecasts by the Treasury, NIESR and LBS are based on the assumption of unchanged policies. The forecasts by H, HG and Pd assume changes in policy. For details of the original assumptions and the differences between the forecasts see immediately comparable, but differences are minor. Differences in result also reflect difference in assumptions, model constructions and date at which work performed.												
The month in which work was published is given in brackets. Forecasts published by the Treasury twice-yearly, NIESR four times-yearly, LBS twice-yearly, H, HG and Pd revise their forecasts every month.												

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

The pace slows for Lonrho

With nine-month profits for Lonrho coming out no higher than £50m, compared to £51.4m last year it is clear that there has been a perceptible slow down in growth this year. The pre-tax increase is 16.7 per cent compared with 46 per cent last year, while the third quarter rise is 15.4 per cent compared with 22 per cent.

With sugar facing difficulties, final quarter earnings are unlikely to benefit quite so well from this source, while the strength of sterling this year will present a recurrence of the handsome final quarter currency gains seen over the last two years, although admittedly there will be new contributions from acquisitions.

Lonrho's transformation from mining group to overseas trader to industrial conglomerate as a result of its recent string of United Kingdom acquisitions, raises the question of whether the growth pattern will now become more pedestrian in line with the increasing dependence on the United Kingdom economic cycle. That need not necessarily be a drawback to the shares since one of the reasons for the lowly rating accorded to them (a prospective yield of 13 per cent) has been that the City saw the overseas trading side as being too amorphous.

Lonrho is likely to become yet more heavily involved in the United Kingdom—it has presumably unfinished business with Scottish & Universal Investments, where the holding is now 29.24 per cent, and Combined English Stores, while the acquisition of Dunford & Elliott, allied with the group's successful Firststeel operation, may have whetted appetite to extend further into the private steel sector.

Interest rates

Waiting for the TUC?

The authorities were taking no risks yesterday, giving the money markets good notice that they do not wish to see Treasury Bill Rate and MLR down any further for the moment. How lengthy, though, is that moment likely to be?

Given the authorities' success in selling gilts over the past few weeks, it may well be that they now feel that they have some leeway available to them, even though a muted response to this morning's two new stock offerings would leave them only with a £320m call on Treasury 12½ per cent as certain funding for the September banking month. If that is the case, then the thinking may well be that it would be foolish to encourage interest rates lower ahead of the uncertainty of the TUC annual congress the week after next, especially if market caution ahead of the congress would in any case be likely to make a further MLR cut a wasted effort.

If the congress shapes up well and the twelve-month rule on wages is carried, there will still be time to set gilt sales rolling again before the end of the banking month. If on the other hand, things go badly, there will be problems enough anyway, which it would seem silly to have aggravated in advance by dropping MLR for no positive gain.

Meanwhile, it will be interesting to see how much interest there is in the new high taxpayers' stock on offer this morning. The market assumption is that the stock will find few takers at this stage, and not simply because the high tax-payer is currently sunning himself on some distant beach.

Accountants

Tightening up on self-regulation

As the Government gropes towards a consultative document later this year on its proposals for outlawing insider dealing and the City devises its own wider-ranging watchdog for the securities markets, other interested parties, too, are doing their level best to ensure that they appear as white as driven snow.

Coming soon after The Stock Exchange issued an injunction to member firms to avoid dealing in the shares of client companies and drafted plans for a code of

conduct for directors' dealings we now have the accountancy profession reaffirming its ethical guide for members first outlined two years ago.

The Institute of Chartered Accountants is now making it crystal clear that any member who beneficially owns shares in companies where he is also involved in auditing the books will be liable to disciplinary action.

Although the regulation has been in force for some time, members appear to have been dragging their feet and the Institute's decision to lay down the law more forcibly follows a disturbing number of recent cases where members' personal shareholdings have become a result of the misuse of privileged information available to them as auditors of the company.

Yet the rules, which appear to have been drawn up at the behest of Trade Secretary Edmund Dell, do create very real difficulties in the case of trustee holdings. These have been the chief bones of contention in recent instances, which only serve to underline the equally real difficulties in coming to terms with insider dealing.

Prohibiting accountants from acting as trustees would deprive pension funds in particular of the advisory services of the profession. At the moment the half dozen largest firms of accountants probably audit three-quarters of the companies in which the leading pension funds invest. Any widening of the Institute's rules would mean that accountants would not be able to serve as trustees or advisers in any wider sense to the pension funds.

In any case all the major firms already have their own strict rules on shareholdings and the Institute's new guidelines is essentially aimed at the smaller firms which have much closer links with the companies they audit. Despite the recent cases, there are many worse culprits than the accountants to catch though it is probably as good to make the position clear now before the accountants' name is dragged through the mud.



Mr Ernest Harrison, chairman of Racial Electronics.

During the past month Racial has limited to declarable stakes in Flight Refuelling and Brocks Group, and it has now taken 5.45 per cent of Advest Group, worth £985,000. In each case it has disclaimed any intention to bid, although the rapid increase in the Brocks stake from 5.3 to 11.3 per cent has inevitably set the stock market talking. In Advest's case it has been noted that the company has an aerodrome development site not far from Racial plants which could be potentially useful in the future.

In the context of Racial's cash flow and its capitalization of £266m the share stakes are minuscule and of negligible relevance at the earnings per share level. What they indicate for the direction Racial is now taking might be of more significance, however. One possibility is that, for the moment at least, Racial is just anxious to find a home for its cash.

But what, if anything, should be read into the fact that, in buying into Advest, Racial is for the first time branching outside the electronics field into engineering? Mostly, the move appears to reflect close personal relationships between the two chairmen, but that still leaves unanswered the question of whether Racial is still aspiring to create a powerful second-force electronics business or whether it is now facing the future on a much more ad hoc, opportunistic basis.

Certainly a major foray outside electronics would cause worries but in the meantime, the market is rife with rumours that Racial is looking into ways of getting itself quoted, perhaps in the form of American Depositary Receipts, in New York.



Low business confidence and rising jobless figures are among difficulties facing the German Chancellor (left). Peter Norman reports.

West Germany frets as Herr Schmidt ponders

Helmut Schmidt, West Germany's Chancellor, made his reputation as a *Macher*—a man who gets things done. As a man who gets things done, he is now faced with a very different set of circumstances.

But for the past two and a half weeks it has looked as if the man who always appeared so sure of his every move has had a bad attack of the dithering economic policy, an area in which he claimed special competence.

It was at about the beginning of August that Bonn's economic policy-makers finally parted their already greatly diminished hopes that West Germany could approach the official 1977 targets of 5 per cent real growth in gross national product and a reduction in the average rate of unemployment below 4 per cent.

The July unemployment figures, which were published in the first week of August, were the first shock. The total number of registered unemployed increased by more than 40,000 in the month to just under 975,000, or 4.3 per cent of the working population. This was a record for the first time since the end of the war.

For some months doubts have been growing as to the strength of the present economic recovery in Germany. In July the Government itself had estimated first-half economic growth at only 4 per cent.

But it was not until August that the administration in Bonn set wheels in motion to prepare new policy initiatives.

The initial hesitation was to a certain extent understandable. Although combating unemployment has been a major priority in economic policy for many months, the West German government has always stressed that the fight against inflation should not be abandoned.

It was only in the spring that the federal government, together with the states and local authorities, put together a 6,000m Deutsche mark public spending programme to improve the country's economic infrastructure over the four years to the end of 1980. Not surprisingly, the responsible ministries wanted to wait and see how the programme was getting underway before committing further funds.

But this still does not explain the paralysis that has apparently gripped West German government policy-makers since it first became clear that a further dose of economic stimulation was on the cards.

There are, after all, fairly pressing political reasons for action. The two coalition parties, the Social Democrats and Free Democrats, have party congresses this autumn and next year there are four state elections—in Bavaria, Hamburg, Hesse and Lower Saxony.

The government could also expect to come under increased pressure from abroad to reflate, as its promise at the London economic summit in May to aim for 5 per cent growth this year became less

and less realistic. Commonsense would have suggested speedy and decisive action.

Instead, Bonn has chosen to dither, acting with the mildness of next month and remain silent in the face of wild speculation in the press and elsewhere as to the moves it might take.

The official government line, propagated by the embourgeois deputy government spokesman, Dr. Armin Grünewald, has been to call for quiet, to distance the administration from the speculation and to insist that hasty decision-making is not necessary.

On the latter point, Dr. Grünewald is less than candid. For every day that passes endangers the success of whatever measures are finally decided. The truth is that haste has not been possible.

Since Germany emerged from recession, it has become increasingly clear that there is no easy solution to unemployment. This is because besides the cyclical element, which would presumably be absorbed if the economy grew more rapidly, there is a structural unemployment of the new workers' generation, which has been growing increasingly in the face of what they considered pro-employer policies on the part of the government that were failing to yield the proper results.

One considers this last group, together with the fact that Germany's labour force is extremely immobile, one is probably some way towards explaining the paradox that throughout the country firms are crying out for skilled labour that is simply not available.

Against this background, for these "problem groups" is more a social than an economic problem. Yet Herr Schmidt and his team are saddled in the public eye with the incubus of one million unemployed.

The Government has pledged to eliminate unemployment. The electorate expects results.

From Herr Schmidt's viewpoint the best turn of events would be that the German economy prospered in such a way as to absorb at least some of the cyclical unemployment.

There is general agreement among economists that what has been missing in the economic recovery to date has been sufficient investment in such a way as to absorb at least some of the cyclical unemployment.

There is general agreement among economists that what has been missing in the economic recovery to date has been sufficient investment in such a way as to absorb at least some of the cyclical unemployment.

The rising value of the mark and protectionist currents abroad sustain worries as to the future buoyancy of German exports.

There is a big problem in that German labour costs are now among the highest in the world, exceeding those in the United States and about twice those in Great Britain.

In contrast to the United States, where hire and fire is accepted business practice, German companies cannot easily dismiss their staffs. As labour has become a very expensive commodity, employers have become steadily more choosy, seeking out the best-qualified in the hope that their productivity will offset their expense.

At the same time the investment that industry is making has been increasingly committed to rationalization and is therefore curbing back the need to hire.

Under the circumstances it is hardly surprising that the decline in unemployment, which has lagged behind the indices of Germany's economic growth since the end of the recession, is now being questioned.

But the sluggish decline in unemployment has not deterred the government from its policy of wage restraint. It is now making Herr Schmidt's choice of policy particularly difficult.

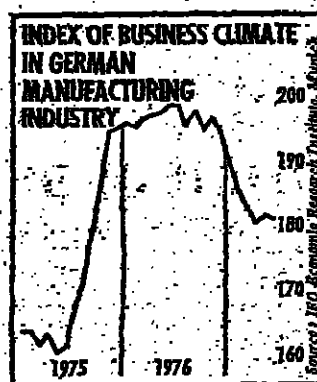
The consensus on economic policy-making between the government, the employers and the workers' organizations has been a remarkable feature of German society in the post-war period. Even before the employment crisis challenged the constitutionality of the new workers' co-determination law, earlier this summer, the unions had been growing increasingly restive in the face of what they considered pro-employer policies on the part of the government that were failing to yield the proper results.

One considers this last group, together with the fact that Germany's labour force is extremely immobile, one is probably some way towards explaining the paradox that throughout the country firms are crying out for skilled labour that is simply not available.

Against this background, for these "problem groups" is more a social than an economic problem. Yet Herr Schmidt and his team are saddled in the public eye with the incubus of one million unemployed.

The Government has pledged to eliminate unemployment. The electorate expects results.

From Herr Schmidt's viewpoint the best turn of events would be that the German economy prospered in such a way as to absorb at least some of the cyclical unemployment.



Economic notebook

Funding the reflation

Some time in the next year Mr. Healey will replace the Government's out-of-control of its financial and confidence savers, combined with its equally spectacular failure to keep the "real" economy moving, would in any event make this as good a bet as it is possible to get in economic policy.

This reflation becomes a virtual certainty when we remember that it takes time to feel the benefits of any stimulation and time for that improvement in living standards to be converted into the increased share of the vote which the Government needs to win the election next time.

The Chancellor has said that he wants to wait and see how the balance of payments is moving and a clear trend on wages before he acts. This is almost, but not quite, as logical as his Budget suggestion that we would not receive the "conditional" tax cuts unless there was a satisfactory agreement on wages with the TUC.

No Chancellor with an election to fight can be expected to feel that a surplus of about £2,000m (and rising) on the current account is too tight a prospect for just a little stimulation. Wages are more difficult, but even if we accept the sticky average level of earnings settlements is quite considerably above the Government's 10 per cent, the expansionists are likely to win out. It will be argued that "reflation" would "improve the atmosphere" in talks on wages.

Not all measures to improve the atmosphere need to be reflationary, as we may see in just over a week's time when the Prime Minister talks to the TUC on the eve of its vote on the 12-month rule.

Having taken the decision to address the TUC it would be surprising if he had nothing to say rather than warning of the dreadful consequences which would follow if wages exploded. He will also caution against any move to cut unemployment down without reflation, or pushing the growth rate up.

Job creation measures, which now cover 300,000 people, have certainly kept unemployment down, but at the cost of keeping productivity down as well. There is something ludicrous about a policy which on the one hand tries to bribe workers to raise productivity through making that an exception to the pay policy, and at the same time tries to bribe employers to hold down productivity by keeping on workers they would otherwise sack.

The only way out of that contradiction is to accept a large rise in unemployment or to get the economy moving again.

So much for the domestic arguments which will push the Chancellor into action, either in the autumn or in his Spring Budget. What about the limits imposed on him by the terms of our agreement with the International Monetary Fund?

One response is simply to stop drawing money from the Fund and forget all about the conditions. A more reassuring way would be to keep the threat of breaching the Letter of Intent as a weapon in the background and get the IMF team which will visit in November to accept renegotiation of the terms which suits the Government's bill.

Technically, what would this mean? It means, first, scrap-

ping the promise to have a further fiscal adjustment of £500m in 1978-79, which is a polite way of saying further deflation. That should pose no problem, though if the IMF were to insist on sticking to the Letter of Intent it would probably be enough to force the Government into breaking off talks.

There is a further promise to deflate yet more if growth goes above 3½ per cent a year for two years. Even with a slight curbing of borrowing, it is a promise which is likely to remain safely outside the bounds of reality for the next few years. In any case, it means nothing against a background of expansion caused by government reflation.

That brings us to the targets for the public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) and domestic credit expansion (DCE) which lie at the heart of the terms agreed.

For this year, they pose no problem at all. Although the Treasury forecast for public sector borrowing remains at £8,500m (£200m below the ceiling), outside forecasts all point well below that total, as does the admittedly very limited picture which is emerging from the general fund central government borrowing.

If we assume £8,000m as an upper limit on what PSBR is likely to be on present policies that gives £700m to play with. Even if the Chancellor were to repeat on Tuesday (which he will not), that money would be spread over only seven months, so it would be equivalent to a full year injection of well over £3,000m. Anything which Mr. Healey might want to do in November would be a small addition within this year's PSBR.

It looks likely to fit even more easily within the DCE ceiling of £7,700m, where the first quarter figure of £1,930m, even though distorted, points to an end of the year total of about £6,500m, leaving a comfortable margin for a further £1,200m.

Things look a bit tighter, however, in 1978-79, not on the PSBR side, admittedly, where the last published forecasts suggest a very sharp drop indeed, but on the DCE side, where the implicit concession of indexation of personal allowances and a substantial shortfall below the £8,500m "central forecast" in the Letter of Intent.

The £8,000 DCE figure for that year does, however, suggest that if the Government were to use up all its allowed PSBR next year there would have to be sales of government debt outside the banking sector on a very large scale. If private loan demand is expanding that could be quite difficult.

Thus we may expect to see the pressure build up from the Government to ensure that when the central estimate for DCE becomes a ceiling, it is comfortably above the £8,000m level.

One argument for this is that since DCE will have underwritten in 1977-78 it is natural to let it rise more sharply in 1978-79 so that the total increase over the two years would be about £13,700m.

Notice that so far there has been no mention of the Government's monetary targets in all this. The reason is that, as far as a pledge to the IMF goes, they do not count.

These monetary targets are merely the Government's assessment of what is right for the economy and consistent with the IMF-determined DCE.

David Blake

Leipzig Fair

German Democratic Republic

4/11 September 1977



Leipzig Fair offers every visitor up-to-the-minute information, valuable contacts and first-class business opportunities. Centrepiece of the display is the exhibition of high quality products of the GDR. In addition, the results of dynamic economic development in the CMEA countries make an important contribution to the Fair. From all over the world, leading firms present peak achievements in scientific and technical development. A varied programme of special events and wide-ranging service facilities are at the disposal of every visitor. Leipzig, the world trade metropolis, waits to welcome you!

Free and accurate information booklet in the UK. Direct flights by British Airways. Inclusive arrangements and Rent-a-Car facilities. Further information from Leipzig Fair Agency, Dept 1, 19 Dover Street, London W1X 3PP. Telephone 01-4933111.

Business Diary: Walking on air • Barber's cheer

ould-be travellers at Heathrow may have caught a glimpse yesterday morning of eddy Laker, chairman of Laker Airways, who was returning from New York.

He'd had a free ride, courtesy Pan Am, he said. "That's a great thing about the air business. We can have violent disagreement, then the whole subject to bed it go out and have a pint of beer together."

Laker was in a buoyant mood, reception in America had been "phenomenal". There had been a very good editorial in the New York Times, a ure in Time magazine, five vision appearances and an crushing poll which had stated that he was better than the president of any airline.

He'd had his back slapped, hand shaken and been red drinks. "The superlative was embarrassing," he conceded that he has the "personality that goes in America. It seems, have been about 18,000 s about his walk-on a service between London New York, which is start on September 26. ries translate into filled. He'll be going on the ght anyway, though. is "totally confident" success of the venture. s off suggestions that irways could be driven business within six of the airlines which

have decided to offer their own budget fares.

Mr Barber has been trying to kill me off for 30 years. But they find me rather indigestible. I think I've been said before: I'm a survivor."

After his eventful seven-day trip to America, during which he had discussions with his negotiating team, officials of the Department of Transportation, the Civil Aeronautics Board and Port of New York Authority, and travel agents, it might be assumed that he spent the remainder of yesterday resting.

Not so. He was working on his next project—cheap flights to Australia.

When Business Diary spoke to John Barber, former British Leyland managing director, last year he was still undecided about his future. "One or two irons in the fire," he said.

The iron eventually plucked out in November was Pullman International, which supplies car seat suspension systems to many of the world's big motor manufacturers, including Leyland.



John Barber.

When Barber was asked yesterday, he enthused yesterday. Pullmanflex has several other possible acquisitions under discussion, Barber added. He maintained a dignified silence when asked about developments at the new state-controlled British Leyland, in the creation of which he was controversially passed over.

In reviving a genteel tradition of a bygone age Selwyn Johnson, the resort manager of High Peak District Council, has run up against some equally ancient legal barriers.

The problem has arisen over the increasingly popular Sunday afternoon tea dances which the council is running at its Buxton pavilion in Derbyshire.

to tango, two-step or fox-trot was on refreshments. These cannot be sold. Barber says the laws do not permit the sale of such beverages on Sunday afternoons.

Unfortunately, the pavilion has kitchen facilities to give hot means to only about 150 people. It could not carry out an expansion scheme, which would have enabled it to cater for 750 people, because of the moratorium on local authority spending.

This was enforced even though Buxton Pavilion is trading in profit—it expects to be able to offer at least £14,000 in net profit to help offset the cost of maintaining the historic glass and iron building.

As a result, High Peak has been forced appropriately to confine refreshments at its tea dances to teas, which at a typical cost of 50p to 80p a head do not lead to an abundance in the till.

The moratorium has now been lifted, but the pavilion is so busy that it will be January before the improvements can be carried out.

Geoffrey Holland, who was yesterday appointed to the new post of Director of Special Programmes at the Manpower Services Commission, cut his teeth in the old Ministry of Labour, where he worked with Roy Carr.

branch of the Manpower Services Commission.

Mr Geoffrey Holland, who is 39, chaired the commission's Working Party on Young People and Work, whose report was published earlier this year.

He was also responsible for the special programmes for the unemployed announced by the present Employment Secretary, Albert Booth, in June.

These Holland will be responsible for implementing. "A lot is at stake. So far as unemployed people are concerned we must provide real help and hope for the future, or we shall be wasting their time and the country's money," he said.

Brewers Greenall Whitley have struck a blow for traditional British beer in France. So popular has been their Chester Brown brand, which is not available in the United Kingdom, that the Breweries du Pêcheur in Strasbourg is substituting it for its own brown ale.

He was subsequently Principal Private Secretary to Robert Carr (now Lord Carr) when he was Employment Secretary, and joined the Training Services Agency as director of planning and intelligence in 1972. Since January, 1976, he has been head of the policy and planning

He was subsequently Principal Private Secretary to Robert Carr (now Lord Carr) when he was Employment Secretary, and joined the Training Services Agency as director of planning and intelligence in 1972. Since January, 1976, he has been head of the policy and planning

He was subsequently Principal Private Secretary to Robert Carr (now Lord Carr) when he was Employment Secretary, and joined the Training Services Agency as director of planning and intelligence in 1972. Since January, 1976, he has been head of the policy and planning

Olivetti International S.A.

15 Year Loan of 1987 unconditionally guaranteed by the U.S. Government, U.S.A.

Subscription of US \$20,000 - Participation ends October 3, 1977.

According to Art. 7 of Paying Agency Agreement and terms and conditions of the bonds we submit that the following bonds have been called for redemption at par:

402	1072	2180	3207	4783	6489	7782	9401	10714	12378	13291	14891	16225
111	2108	3196	4777	6489	7782	9401	10714	12378	13291	14891	16225	17725
303	1137	2219	3294	4875	6581	8200	9819	11438	13047	14656	16265	17874
527	1196	2281	3364	4945	6651	8270	9889	11498	13107	14716	16325	17934
751	1255	2340	3423	5004	6710	8329	9948	11557	13166	14775	16384	17993
975	1314	2399	3482	5063	6769	8388	10007	11616	13225	14834	16443	18052
1199	1373	2458	3541	5122	6828	8447	10066	11675	13284	14893	16502	18111
1423	1432	2517	3600	5181	6887	8506	10125	11734	13343	14952	16561	18170
1647	1491	2576	3659	5240	6946	8565	10184	11793	13402	15011	16620	18229
1871	1550	2635	3718	5300	7005	8624	10243	11852	13461	15070	16679	18288
2095	1609	2694	3777	5359	7064	8683	10302	11911	13520	15129	16738	18347
2319	1668	2753	3836	5418	7123	8742	10361	11970	13579	15188	16797	18406
2543	1727	2812	3895	5477	7182	8801	10420	12029	13638	15247	16856	18465
2767	1786	2871	3954	5536	7241	8860	10479	12088	13697	15306	16915	18524
2991	1845	2930	4013	5595	7300	8919	10538	12147	13756	15365	16974	18583
3215	1904	2989	4072	5654	7359	8978	10597	12206	13815	15424	17033	18642
3439	1963	3048	4131	5713	7418	9037	10656	12265	13874	15483	17092	18701
3663	2022	3107	4190	5772	7477	9096	10715	12324	13933	15542	17151	18760
3887	2081	3166	4249	5831	7536	9155	10774	12383	13992	15601	17210	18819
4111	2140	3225	4308	5890	7595	9214	10833	12442	14051	15660	17269	18878
4335	2199	3284	4367	5949	7654	9273	10892	12501	14110	15719	17328	18937
4559	2258	3343	4426	6008	7713	9332	10951	12560	14169	15778	17387	18996
4783	2317	3402	4485	6067	7772	9391	11010	12619	14228	15837	17446	19055
5007	2376	3461	4544	6126	7831	9450	11069	12678	14287	15896	17505	19114
5231	2435	3520	4603	6185	7890	9509	11128	12737	14346	15955	17564	19173
5455	2494	3579	4662	6244	7949	9568	11187	12796	14405	16014	17623	19232
5679	2553	3638	4721	6303	8008	9627	11246	12855	14464	16073	17682	19291
5903	2612	3697	4780	6362	8067	9686	11305	12914	14523	16132	17741	19350
6127	2671	3756	4839	6421	8126	9745	11364	12973	14582	16191	17800	19409
6351	2730	3815	4898	6480	8185	9804	11423	13032	14641	16250	17859	19468
6575	2789	3874	4957	6539	8244	9863	11482	13091	14700	16309	17918	19527
6799	2848	3933	5016	6598	8303	9922	11541	13150	14759	16368	17977	19586
7023	2907	3992	5075	6657	8362	9981	11600	13209	14818	16427	18036	19645
7247	2966	4051	5134	6716	8421	10040	11659	13268	14877	16486	18095	19704
7471	3025	4110	5193	6775	8480	10099	11718	13327	14936	16545	18154	19763
7695	3084	4169	5252	6834	8539	10158	11777	13386	14995	16604	18213	19822
7919	3143	4228	5311	6893	8598	10217	11836	13445	15054	16663	18272	19881
8143	3202	4287	5370	6952	8657	10276	11895	13504	15113	16722	18331	19940
8367	3261	4346	5429	7011	8716	10335	11954	13563	15172	16781	18390	19999
8591	3320	4405	5488	7070	8775	10394	12013	13622	15231	16840	18449	20058
8815	3379	4464	5547	7129	8834	10453	12072	13681	15290	16899	18508	20117
9039	3438	4523	5606	7188	8893	10512	12131	13740	15349	16958	18567	20176
9263	3497	4582	5665	7247	8952	10571	12190	13799	15408	17017	18626	20235
9487	3556	4641	5724	7306	9011	10630	12249	13858	15467	17076	18685	20294
9711	3615	4700	5783	7365	9070	10689	12308	13917	15526	17135	18744	20353
9935	3674	4759	5842	7424	9129	10748	12367	13976	15585	17194	18803	20412
10159	3733	4818	5901	7483	9188	10807	12426	14035	15644	17253	18862	20471
10383	3792	4877	5960	7542	9247	10866	12485	14094	15703	17312	18921	20530
10607	3851	4936	6019	7601	9306	10925	12544	14153	15762	17371	18980	20589
10831	3910	4995	6078	7660	9365	10984	12603	14212	15821	17430	19039	20648
11055	3969	5054	6137	7719	9424	11043	12662	14271	15880	17489	19098	20707
11279	4028	5113	6196	7778	9483	11102	12721	14330	15939	17548	19157	20766
11503	4087	5172	6255	7837	9542	11161	12780	14389	16000	17607	19216	20825
11727	4146	5231	6314	7896	9601	11220	12839	14448	16059	17666	19275	20884
11951	4205	5290	6373	7955	9660	11279	12898	14507	16118	17725	19334	20943
12175	4264	5349	6432	8014	9719	11338	12957	14566	16177	17784	19393	21002
12399	4323	5408	6491	8073	9778	11397	13016	14625	16236	17843	19452	21061
12623	4382	5467	6550	8132	9837	11456	13075	14684	16295	17902	19511	21120
12847	4441	5526	6609	8191	9896	11515	13134	14743	16354	17961	19570	21179
13071	4500	5585	6668	8250	9955	11574	13193	14802	16413	18020	19629	21238
13295	4559	5644	6727	8309	10014	11633	13252	14861	16472	18079	19688	21297
13519	4618	5703	6786	8368	10073	11692	13311	14920	16531	18138	19747	21356
13743	4677	5762	6845	8427	10132	11751	13370	14979	16590	18197	19806	21415
13967	4736	5821	6904	8486	10191	11810	13429	15038	16649	18256	19865	21474
14191	4795	5880	6963	8545	10250	11869	13488	15097	16708	18315	19924	21533
14415	4854	5939	7022	8604	10309	11928	13547	15156	16767	18374	19983	21592
14639	4913	5998	7081	8663	10368	11987	13606	15215	16826	18433	20042	21651
14863	4972	6057	7140	8722	10427	12046	13665	15274	16885	18492	20101	21710
15087	5031	6116	7199	8781	10486	12105	13724	15333	16944	18551	20160	21769
15311	5090	6175	7258	8840	10545	12164	13783	15392	17003	18610	20219	21828
15535	5149	6234	7317	8899	10604	12223	13842	15451	17062	18669	20278	21887
15759	5208	6293	7376	8958	10663	12282	13901	15510	17121	18728	20337	21946
15983	5267	6352	7435	9017	10722	12341	13960	15569	17180	18787	20396	22005
16207	5326	6411	7494	9076	10781	12400	14019	15628	17239	18846	20455	22064
16431	5385	6470	7553	9135	10840	12459	14078	15687	17298	18905	20514	22123
16655	5444	6529	7612	9194	10899	12518	14137	15746	17357	18964	20573	22182
16879	5503	6588	7671	9253	10958	12577	14196	15805	17416	19023	20632	22241
17103	5562	6647	7730	9312	11017	12636	14255	15864	17475	19082	20691	22300
17327	5621	6706	7789	9371	11076	12695	14314	15923	17534	19141	20750	22359
17551	5680	6765	7848	9430	11135	12754	14373	15982	17593	19200	20809	22418
17775	5739	6824	7907	9489	11194	12813	14432	16041	17652	19259	20868	22477
17999	5798	6883	7966	9548	11253	12872	14491	16100	17711	19318	20927	22536
18223	5857	6942	8025	9607	11312	12931	14550	16159	17770	19377	20986	22595
18447	5916	7001	8084	9666	11371	12990	14609	16218	17829	19436	21045	22654
18671	5975	7060	8143	9725	11430	13049	14668	16277	17888	19495	21104	22713
18895	6034	7119	8202	9784	11489	13108	14727	16336	17947	19554	21163	22772
19119	6093	7178	8261	9843	11548	13167	14786	16395	18006	19613	21222	22831
19343	6152	7237	8320	9902	11607	13226	14845	16454	18065	19672	21281	22890
19567	6211	7296	8379	9961	11666	13285	14904	16513	18124	19731	21340	22949
19791	6270	7355	8438	10020	11725	13344	14963	16572	18183	19790	21399	23008
20015	6329	7414	8497	10079	11784	13403	15022	16631	18242	19849	21458	23067
20239	6388	7473	8556	10138	11843	13462	15081	16690	18301	19908	21517	23126
20463	6447	7532	8615	10197	11902	13521	15140	16749	18360	19967	21576	23185
20687	6506	7591	8674	10256	11961	13580	15199	16808	18419	20026	21635	23244
20911	6565	7650	8733	10315	12020	13639	15258	16867	18478	20085	21694	23303
21135	6624	7709	8792	10374	12079	13698	15317	16926	18537	20144	21753	23362
21359	6683	7768	8851	104								

Gilts lead as equity rally lags

very little lead. ICI climbed a penny among the leaders at 407p. BAT Industries and Courtaulds were both up 2p to 272p and 114p respectively and Beecham Group—persistently weak in this account—scored one of the session's best gains with a 12p rise to 595p. But continuing worries on recent figures pushed BOC Inter-

Company	Sales	-
---------	-------	---

Latest results

gains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, Beecham Group, Ultramar, Shell, GEC, BP, Distillers, BAT Deft, Lloyds Bank, Lonhro, GUS 'A', GKN, Glaxo, Lucas Inds and Viking Oil.

Meanwhile, the first months of the current year have shown that overall sales volume continues firm. His board is confident that in 1977-78 it can improve its market shares and that its markets will again show a "satisfactory rate of real growth."

confirmed Mr Curry's view
that the group was well placed

for a higher rate of growth to be financed by the re-invest-

Unitech wants to become well established as a supplier of components and sub-units to European electronic companies, but this would require "significant investment in non-sterling assets". Until its position in Europe is more established, it expects its investments to be more than could be financed from foreign currency profits. Initially, therefore, the group plans to finance its investment by medium term local currency loans through its strong balance sheet.

It was also agreed that Mr. Jones, would be invited to join the Fothergill board. But as the group's articles of association restrict the number of directors to seven, its present complement, it will be necessary to call a special meeting.

The loss for the first half of the year includes a non-recurring provision of £35,000 in respect of a guarantee commitment. The Directors expect that there will be a further small Group loss before taxation in the second half year to 31st March, 1977.

Profits £m	Earnings per share	Dividend p
1.6†(0.22)	—(—)	—(—)
16.7§(12.3§)	274§(208§)	208.
0.19(0.12)	—(—)	1.00

0.04(0.11)	—(—)	25(—)
0.45** (0.25**)	—(—)	17.7
6.8(5.4)	—(—)	35(—)
1.1(0.07)	25.6(18.9)	0.3
0.12(0.10)	—(—)	—(—)
—(—)	—(—)	1.6
60.0(51.0)	—(—)	2.33
0.05† (0.06†)	—(—)	Nil
5.8§ (1.1§)	—(—)	30%
net of tax on pence per share. Elsa		
establish gross multiply the net dividend		
j for scrip. † Loss. ‡ After tax. § M		

25)	—	25(25)
5(12.5)	—	(35)
32.5)	—	(—)
(—)	—	(—)
0.11	26/8	(—)
1.4)	25/8	(—)
5(1.3)	—	(4.9)
(ND)	—	(ND)
(—)	4/10	(—)

where in Business News dividends
 stand by 1.515. Profits are shown
 Malaysian currency. ** South Afr.

strong. Cash, net of total bank borrowing, rose by £1.8m to £2.9m. Net working capital as a proportion of sales, at 32 per cent, was virtually the same as in the previous year and the board does not see any difficulty in meeting the investment requirements of the current business from internal

Earlier this month Jones Stroud made a placing of 730,000 Fothergill shares with institutional investors, and thus reducing Jones' holding in Fothergill to just under 25 per cent.

Turnover:—
Sales of brickmaking business
Sales of antique business
Rents receivable

Group (Loss) before taxation
Provision for taxation

Group (Loss) after taxation :
No interim dividend is to be

260,009	216,705	461,191
<u>45,470</u>	<u>44,319</u>	<u>77,306</u>
<u>107,158</u>	<u>115,789</u>	<u>224,101</u>
(54,745)	(65,840)	(150,839)
—	—	42,570
<u>£(54,745)</u>	<u>£(65,840)</u>	<u>£(193,409)</u>

**PRESIDENT STEYN GOLD
MINING COMPANY LIMITED**

London Office :
40 Holborn Viaduct,
EC1P 1AJ.

Johannesburg
25th August, 1977

*Copies of this announcement are being posted to all members
at their registered addresses.*

Williams Hudson takes

of Hancock & Wyckoff then indicated, again on a confidential basis, a price at which they might be prepared to bid. . . . Butterfield's men disliked this price, and their adviser, Samuel Montagu agreed.

So the matter rests, but only

602	614	626	638	650	662	674	686	698	710	722	734	746	758	770	782	794	806	818	830	842	854	866	878	890	902	914	926	938	950	962	974	986	998	1010	1022	1034	1046	1058	1070	1082	1094	1106	1118	1130	1142	1154	1166	1178	1190	1202	1214	1226	1238	1250	1262	1274	1286	1298	1310	1322	1334	1346	1358	1370	1382	1394	1406	1418	1430	1442	1454	1466	1478	1490	1502	1514	1526	1538	1550	1562	1574	1586	1598	1610	1622	1634	1646	1658	1670	1682	1694	1706	1718	1730	1742	1754	1766	1778	1790	1802	1814	1826	1838	1850	1862	1874	1886	1898	1910	1922	1934	1946	1958	1970	1982	1994	2006	2018	2030	2042	2054	2066	2078	2090	2102	2114	2126	2138	2150	2162	2174	2186	2198	2210	2222	2234	2246	2258	2270	2282	2294	2306	2318	2330	2342	2354	2366	2378	2390	2402	2414	2426	2438	2450	2462	2474	2486	2498	2510	2522	2534	2546	2558	2570	2582	2594	2606	2618	2630	2642	2654	2666	2678	2690	2702	2714	2726	2738	2750	2762	2774	2786	2798	2810	2822	2834	2846	2858	2870	2882	2894	2906	2918	2930	2942	2954	2966	2978	2990	3002	3014	3026	3038	3050	3062	3074	3086	3098	3110	3122	3134	3146	3158	3170	3182	3194	3206	3218	3230	3242	3254	3266	3278	3290	3302	3314	3326	3338	3350	3362	3374	3386	3398	3410	3422	3434	3446	3458	3470	3482	3494	3506	3518	3530	3542	3554	3566	3578	3590	3602	3614	3626	3638	3650	3662	3674	3686	3698	3710	3722	3734	3746	3758	3770	3782	3794	3806	3818	3830	3842	3854	3866	3878	3890	3902	3914	3926	3938	3950	3962	3974	3986	3998	4010	4022	4034	4046	4058	4070	4082	4094	4106	4118	4130	4142	4154	4166	4178	4190	4202	4214	4226	4238	4250	4262	4274	4286	4298	4310	4322	4334	4346	4358	4370	4382	4394	4406	4418	4430	4442	4454	4466	4478	4490	4502	4514	4526	4538	4550	4562	4574	4586	4598	4610	4622	4634	4646	4658	4670	4682	4694	4706	4718	4730	4742	4754	4766	4778	4790	4802	4814	4826	4838	4850	4862	4874	4886	4898	4910	4922	4934	4946	4958	4970	4982	4994	5006	5018	5030	5042	5054	5066	5078	5090	5102	5114	5126	5138	5150	5162	5174	5186	5198	5210	5222	5234	5246	5258	5270	5282	5294	5306	5318	5330	5342	5354	5366	5378	5390	5402	5414	5426	5438	5450	5462	5474	5486	5498	5510	5522	5534	5546	5558	5570	5582	5594	5606	5618	5630	5642	5654	5666	5678	5690	5702	5714	5726	5738	5750	5762	5774	5786	5798	5810	5822	5834	5846	5858	5870	5882	5894	5906	5918	5930	5942	5954	5966	5978	5990	6002	6014	6026	6038	6050	6062	6074	6086
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

joins the board

Mr T. J. Daly has been elected to the board of Chrysler UK. He is director of finance at Chrysler UK.

Mr N. T. Dukes, Mr E. P.

Briefly

2807	5387	7873	8282	11282	1282
3254	5876	7873	8282	11282	1282
3401	5823	7282	8282	11282	1282
1472	5823	7282	8282	11211	1304
3215	5823	7282	8282	11211	1304
3278	5823	7282	8282	11211	1304
3235	5823	7282	8282	11211	1304
3251	5823	7282	8282	11211	1304
3252	5823	7282	8282	11211	1304
3705	5787	7573	8282	11400	1304

On October 1, 1977, there will

01	18376	17173	29106	13122	32224	36225
02	18604	17179	29109	29229	32228	36226
03	18628	17227	29167	29297	32238	36228
04	18650	17228	29184	29305	32239	36277
05	18641	17311	29205	29370	32415	36413
06	18628	17322	29216	29377	32425	36428
07	18650	17230	29218	29382	32467	36438
08	18657	17236	29235	29385	32468	36476
09	18673	17237	29235	29373	32482	36499
10	18724	17241	29250	29395	32470	36502

[illegible]

Total . 566 470

6 Holland Street, Johannesburg.

The following have been appointed to the board of Metropolitan Pensions Association (Aspa), a subsidiary of the MPA group: Mr Fred Grant (chairman), Mr Peter

REDIFFUSION (WALES). Rediffusion (Wales) has agreed

ASTRA IND
Group subsidiary has agreed to dispose of the product line and

August 18, 1977

The following Debitures provided

NOTICE

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK, *Fiscal Agent*

presented for payment:

[illegible]

